The Manning Times.

VOL. XXI. MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906. NO. 9.

WADE HAMPTON.

The State Honors Itself by Erecting a Monument

TO HER HEROIC SON.

Memories of Sixty-Four and Seventy-Six Revived in the Scenes in Columbia Last Week Attending the Unveiling of the Hampton Monument.

The impressive ceremony of the unveiling of the handsome $30,000 bronze equestrian statue of Gen Wade Hampton, one of the world's greatest cavalryman and South Carolina's greatest statesman and most lovable son, carried about fifteen thousand people to the city of Columbia on Tuesday of last week.

Main street, beautifully decorated in Confederate colors, was thronged as on a big day of fair week, and the long procession representing the Confederate organizations of the State, the schools and colleges, the National Guard organizations, the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the State government was cheered to the echo as it moved down Main street from the post office, thence around the capitol building opposite the stand erected for special guests by the side of the statute which faces the capitol building from the east.

The outpouring of the crowd from all over the state, and the enthusiasm which marked every detail of the ceremony, manifested an interested and healthy capacity on the part of the people generally to genuinely honor a really great man. The military genius of Hampton at the time of his remarkable campaigns in Virginia attracted the admiring gaze of the world at the time. But that he spent a great fortune as well as exercised with still greater effect his splendid fighting capacity through the four years' great struggle, was not what most endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, nor yet was it his grand work of redeeming his prostrate state from radical rule and negro domination in '76, when the greatest self control and headwork as well as undaunted courage were needed to bring success to a very difficult and delicate undertaking. It was his great loving heart that prompted him to give all—his genius, his whole life, as well as his property—to his people that has given him a permanent place in the hearts of all who knew him in life or are acquainted with his intimate history.

Hampton was a type of the great South's old time aristocracy, nature's aristocracy, whose standards are intellect and character as well as culture and refinement and means and power. He lived close to nature and was strong, being a physical giant as well as a prince in manners. He went to war a millionaire, with a big fortune for those days, and he died a poor man. But none has died with a richer heritage in all the things that make men great and entitle them to respect and admiration. He gave his genius as a cavalryman to his state after advising against secession. Then he came home and wrested his state from northern thieves in the teeth of federal bayonets and became its strong governor at a time it needed a big man and rounded out his career with many terms in the United States senate.

The procession, headed by a cordon of police and bands of music, was in charge of Maj. Theo. G. Barker, grand marshal of the day, and himself a splendid figure of the old times. It was escorted by a squad of Hampton's old cavalry under Col. T. J. Lipscomb, Governor Heyward and staff and Brigadier General Wilie Jones and staff, of the national guard organization, came next and these in turn were followed by the Citadel cadets, the Clemson cadets, a company from Porter Military academy at Charleston and the national guard organization of the state. Next Major Thomas Carwile and staff of the state Confederate division followed by the veterans and sons of veterans. A bevy of pretty women and girls bearing banners closed this section of the parade. Next came six carriages bearing these: Gen M. C. Butler, the orator of the day; Bishop Ellison Capers, himself a distinguished Confederate general; Maj. Lowndes, Chairman J. Q. Marshall, of the monument commission, F. W. Huckstahl, the monument sculptor, Governor-elect M. F. Ansel, President Benjamin Sloan of the South Carolina University, Hon. Richard I. Manning of Sumter, Col. B. A. Morgan, superintendent A. Coward of the Citadel, President D. B. Johnson, of Winthrop college, Hon. E. M. Seabrook and Rev. Mikell, Hampton's grand children in charge of Col. Wade H. Manning, his chief aid de camp. Mayor T. H. Gibbes, of Columbia, and Mayor R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston.

It is estimated that there were between ten and fifteen thousand visitor augmented by the city's population, all business having been suspended in honor of the occasion. A feature of the day was the parade which was probably the longest ever seen in this city. In the line of march were numerous military and civic organizations. Besides three companies from the military institutions of the state and about twenty five companies of state troops there were the survivors of Hampton's cavalry mounted, a long line of Confederate veterans, sons of veterans and a stream of carriages containing distinguished guests. There were also three bands of music in the parade. On reaching the statue which is located on the state house grounds, the parade disbanded, forming in a circle around the large stand erected for the speakers and invited guests.

The officers and members of the retiring legislature and the members-elect of the new legislature, members of the Clemson faculty and members of the chamber of commerce of Columbia met in the capitol building and proceeded to the stand outside under the sergeants of arms of the senate and house bearing the official mace and sword of state.

The unveiling ceremony, proper was opened with prayer from Bishop Capers. Then after music the unveiling was done by the Hampton grandchildren, four girls and one boy. A great shout went up from 10,000 voices as the folds fell away from the handsome figure of Hampton on his dashing steed.

The commission then formally turned the monument over to Governor Heyward, who received it in behalf of the state and introduced General Butler, the orator of the day, who charmed his audience with a two hours' splendid oration. Gen. Butler is one of the South's splendid speakers and his fascinating diction and touching eloquence held the attention of the crowd throughout.

At the conclusion of the address the students of Winthrop the Columbia Female college and the College for Women and the school children from this and other cities sang the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other patriotic airs while the Daughters of the Confederacy banked the monument with garlands and wreaths.

When Gen. Butler had concluded the eulogy upon his comrade in arms and colleague in congress, State Senator Richard I. Manning read a beautiful poem, dedicated to the occasion by James Henry Rice, Jr. A salute of 19 guns closed the exercises.

Long before time for the parade, the crowds centered on Main street and from the state house to the post office, the streets were lined with people, who seemed content to spend the time standing out in the warm sunshine, talking to the many friends they met there.

The merchants had spared no pains to make the decorations attractive, and to those seated on the steps of the capital it was a beautiful sight. The blue sky overhead enclosed Main street, where banners and flags bearing the Southern Cross and draperies of red, white and red of the Confederacy blended in the distance with the gray uniforms of the veterans gathered at the post office for the parade.

The crowd on the streets was an interesting crowd. There was a good deal of cheering as the parade passed along, but the spirit which characterized it was one of enjoyment and appreciation and cordial fellowship.

Seeing the old Confederate flags, the gray uniforms, the red shirts, called up in the mind of the old soldiers many an incident and thrilling scene in which perhaps these identical relics had figured. Sculptor F. W. Ruckstuhl, who designed the statute, was introduced to the audience, and received a great ovation. The statue was erected by the state of South Carolina and its citizens, the legislature having appropriated $20,000, while the remaining $10,000 was raised by popular subscription.

Have Quit Work.

Some 60 of the immigrants who came over on the Wittekind and went to work in the Anderson cotton mills, have quit in a body, and are walking about the streets of Anderson talking to each other and getting themselves more dissatified. Some of the foreigners are complaining that they were deceived into believing that they would get more money than they are getting, and the Rev. Father Gwynn, who has been among them talking with an interpreter says there is some ground for this complaint, though others who have talked direct and examined the circulars on which they were induced to leave their happy homes in Europe, say there is nothing deceptive about the circulars, that professional agitators among the crowd are trying to dissatisfy people who are satisfied and disposed to work. The mill authorities say the foreigners are being paid exactly the same as the local help, and that this is all that will be paid, that the experienced help is getting what experienced help in this country get, but that green hands must be content to work as local green hands work. It is said most of the newcomers want to work, that they quit out of sympathy for those who were dissatisfied, and it is believed that many of them will go back to work. Some will leave and others the mill authorities will compel to seek work elsewhere.

Shot Through a Window.

A dispatch from Johnston says that community was shocked on Thursday when the news spread that a murder had been committed and soon Mayor Turner and Chief Derrick were on the scene and found that the six-year-old daughter of Bill Gomillion a respectable negro, who lives on the edge of town, had been shot through a window, the ball penetrating near the eye and causing instant death. Two negroes were held in jail. Kirk Prinus and Dick Cowles; but the former was released. In June Cowles killed his wife's uncle and for this fact she left him and is in Atlanta, leaving her little girl in the care or Bill Gomillion's wife. When Cowles was tried at a recent court there was a mis trial and he was out on bail. Since the above was writtrn Kirk Primus has been released and Cowles carried to jail.

Wolf Attacked Lad.

Tearing itself loose from its chain, a half-tamed coyote ran at large on the streets of Greenville Thursday night attacking several people, among them Luther Rogers, a 12 year old white lad, whose leg was fearfully lacerated in several places. The wolf was caught by a big negro blacksmith while in the act of chewing the lad's leg. The blacksmith stunned the infuriated animal with a blow from his fist and later stamped it to death. Several negro men attacked earlier in the evening had their clothing torn by the wolf but suffered no injuries. The wolf was brought about a year ago from a Western State. It has generally been regarded as tame and docile, and it is feared that the animal was suffering with rabies when killed. The head will be sent to a pasteur institute for examination.

FOUL MURDER.

An Aged Widow Who Lived Near Gaffney Robbed

AND HER THROAT CUT

The Crime, Which Was a Most Shockingly Brutal One, Was Committed About Mid-day. Tom Harris, a Wondering Character Arrested On Suspicion.

A dispatch from Gaffney to The News and Courier says that section was again the scene of a most shocking crime. On Tuesday of last week between 12 and 1 o'clock, at her home on the crest of a hill, two and a half miles from Gaffney, and overlooking the town, Mrs. Hortense Morgan, an aged widow, living all alone, was murdered and robbed. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and several hundred dollars stolen from her person.

As the citizens were returning from their dinner the news spread that Mrs. Morgan had been murdered and the sheriff and the chief of police with the blood hounds went to the scene, but they had not been gone long before one Tom Harris was pointed out at the depot as a man seen at Mrs. Morgan's just before the crime was committed. Several good and substantial men identified him as having been seen on the porch of the house as they passed coming to town.

Harris was arrested by Officer Coyle and Deputy Marshal Phillips. Officer Holiman came up and they took Harris to the city prison where he was searched. On his person was found a large knife, very sharp and bloody, and in two rolls was found $726 10. One roll of bills was wrapped in a white rag very much as a woman would wrap it. The other roll had been wrapped in the same way, but the wrappings were gone. The rag which seemed to have been wrapped around this last roll was found between the house and Gaffney.

Harris, when asked how much money he had, said that he had about $600, $126 less than he really had. In addition to the money and knife there were found on his person stains of blood, about his hands, and on his breast there was a bruise.

Your correspondent visited the scene of the crime and found Mrs Morgan on her bed in a pool of her own blood. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and her clothing had been turned up and two cloth bags containing the money, which was attached to her waist, had been cut off and thrown to the floor. The room had been ransacked, the clothing thrown about the floor. From inquiry of the neighbors the following facts were ascertained:

Mrs. Morgan lived alone in her house on the top of the hill, but spent her nights with a tenant on her place, because she was afraid of being murdered. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Mrs. Webb saw her about the place, hanging out clothes and feeding the pigs. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Webb had an engagement to go with her to see a neighbor. After waiting some time over the appointed hour she went to the house to see what had become of her. She looked in the window and saw her on the bed with her throat cut. She gave the alarm and soon a crowd had gathered.

Harris was seen going to Mrs. Morgan's near to 12 o'clock. He asked some people along the road how far it was to her house. He was seen in the porch talking to her while she was sewing. When he came to town after the murder the first thing he did was to buy a suit of clothes and an overcoat.

Later Tuesday afternoon his brother-in-law, Jim Childress, who works at one of the mills here, but who had been away for some time, returning to Gaffney Tuesday morning with Harris, was arrested as knowing something of the crime. Childress worked with Mrs. Morgan this fall, picking cotton, and knew of the report that she carried money on her person. When arrested he was on his way to Blacksburg, where he was to join Mrs Harris, who was waiting there for her husband to return. It is thought that Childress knows a great deal about the affair, as Harris was a stranger in the community.

Harris is a man of medium size, of a low order of intelligence, with sandy whiskers over his face. As a boy he was considered wild. Rumor has it that he was at Forest City, N. C., about three weeks ago working in a mill, but he says that he came here from Grove's, N. C. Three years ago he lived at Hickory Grove, where he was known as a preacher, having been ordained by the Baptist Church. Another rumor has it that he was a Holiness preacher. Anyway, he asked the officers to look in his suit case and get him his Bible. When asked where he got so much money he said that he labored and made it, but afterwards said that he made it by labor and gambling.

It is thought by many that if Harris killed Mrs. Morgan he was hired to murder her? There are those who believe that the killing of Mrs. Morgan was the execution of a deep laid plot to put the aged lady out of the way, and that Harris was the tool secured to do the bloody work. The officials of Gaffney are now at work securing evidence in the case against Harris, and it is believed that the investigation being made may lead to the arrest of other parties. In Gaffney there is well founded belief that Harris was hired to kill Mrs. Morgan for the purpose of getting her out of the way. Mrs. Morgan was well-to-do, having about six bales of cotton, which she had been holding for some time, several of the bales having been held over from last year. Her land is worth about $10,000.

Harris has been removed to Spartanburg. It was feared that if he was kept in Gaffney the jail would be stormed by an angry mob and the prisoner lynched. The excitement was great.

It is believed that Harris was hired to kill Mrs. Morgan. She was eighty years of age. She had more than $700 in her house, six bales of cotton and owned land worth about $10,000. At the trial of Harris the State will show that the old woman was murdered for her property. A man by the name of Childress, a half brother of Harris, has been arrested as a material witnesses. It is expected that other arrests will be made shortly.

FIRE THEM ALL.

REFUSES TO SUSPEND ORDER DISCHARGING THE NEGROES

Roosevelt Cables Taft That Facts Are Necessary to Secure Rehearing

The War Department Thursday issued the following statement concerning the negro troops ordered to be dismissed at Fort Reno:

"In the matter of the order discharging the enlisted men of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, issued by the President, an application was presented to the Secretary of War by a number of persons of standing asking for a rehearing by the President of the ground on which action was taken.

"The Secretary telegraphed the President of the application and delayed the proceedings of discharge until the President could indicate his wishes. The Secretary was meantime called out of town. No answer was received from the President.

"The Secretary on his return did not feel justified in further delaying the execution of the order of discharge especially in view of the facts that the Secretary learned that the President had fully and exhaustively considered the argument against the order of the persons who have now applied for a rehearing.

"Accordingly the Secretary directed yesterday, Tuesday, that the proceedings for discharge be continued without delay."

Later in the day Secretary Taft received a dispatch from President Roosevelt and issued the following additional statement:

A telegram was received from the President at 11 o'clock today, after the previous statement was given out at the War Department, in which he declined to suspend the discharge unless there are new facts of such importance as to warrant cabling him. He states that his action was taken after due deliberation, and that the only matter to which he can pay heed is a presentation of the facts showing the official reports to be in whole or in part untrue or clearly exculpating some individual. If any such facts later appear he can act as he deems advisable, but thus far nothing has been introduced to warrant a suspension of the order, and he directs that it be executed."

Entered Through Skylight.

Frank York is in police custody as a result of one of the most daring burglaries in the history of Birmingham, Ala. The robbery in question was that of the Birmingham Arms Co. one of the most prominent hardware and sporting goods stores in the the state. It was entered about 11 o'clock in the night, the supposed method being via the skylight, which was found unhooked. A rope was used to lower the marauder two stories to where the contents of the main part of the store was accessible Nearly $1,000 worth of firearms, knives and cutlery were stolen. The arrest of York followed his attempt to pawn goods which the local detectives think were part of the arms the company lost.

Dead in Store

Mr. A. Bullard, who lived at Kibbs, Ga., was found dead in his store Thursday morning. Upon investigation it was found that he had been murdered, probably Monday night. There were three wounds on his head, inflicted by some heavy club or axe. He ran a small merchandise business at Kibbe and had not been seen by his neighbors for several days. Some one passing this morning noticed that one window was broken and when the house was entered he was found dead on the floor by his cot. Robbery ssems to have been the motive. There is no clue whatever as to the perpetrator of the crime.

A Bad Boy.

At Punxstawney, Pa., because his teacher refused to give him permission to go hunting, James Dougherty, 16 years old, shot and seriously wounded Prof. J E Kokler, principal, and Prof Meade Snyder, his assistant. Following the afternoon session of school young Dougherty his home secured a shotgun and meeting the teachers demanded he be given permisson to go hunting. The teachers refused again, and the boy fired at them. Prof, Snyder received a part of the charge in his face, body and legs, while Prof. Kokler was only slightly injured in the legs. Prof. Snyder,s condition is critical. Dougherty was arrested.

Death of Bishop Tigert.

Bishop John J. Tigert, of the Methodist Espiscopal church, South died at Tulas, I. T., on Wednesday after an illness of ten days. Bishop Tigert was taken ill while attending a church conference at Atoka, I. T., but disregarded the advice of his physician to rest. He came to Tulas intending to open the conference on the 14th, but was compelled to take to his bed. His illness was caused by the lodgment of a piece of chicken bone just below the tonsils This caused an inflamation of the throat and resulted in blood poisoning.

Woman Murdered.

With head horribly battered by a club and with her throat black and blue, Mrs. Sarah Kilinger, aged 60 years, the widow of a Civil war veteran, was found in her home at Shamokin, Pa., on Thursday. The woman lived alone. The authorities have no clue to the murderer and are not yet able to decide whether the woman was killed by robbers or whether her life was taken to accomplish some other purpose.

RUNS BABY FARM.

LOATHSOME DETAILS OF CRIMINALITY IN NEW YORK.

A Woman Accused of Vileness by Her Daughters Who Have Her Arrested.

At New York the spectacle of two women denouncing as a murderess the woman who brought them into the world but whom they refused to call "mother" was witnessed in the office of the district attorney Thursday The women are Mrs. Marie Schoch, recently a resident of Massachusetts, and Mrs Wilhelmia Ihrig of New York.

The mother whom they accused is Mrs. Wilhelmia Eckardt, who was arrested by representatives of the county medical society on a charge of having performed a criminal operation. The arrest was made upon information furnished the society by the daughter and the two younger women appeared voluntarily at the district attorney's office to amplify the testimony they already had given against their mother.

Both Mrs. Schoch and Mrs. Ihrig declared that they had seen Mrs. Eckhardt kill hour-old infants and dispose of the bodies by burning them in her kitchen stove. Mrs. Ihrig declared that her mother had quarreled with her because she refused to assist in burning the bodies of babies.

Mrs. Schoch told the district attorney that when she was three days old her mother wrapped her in a bundle of rags and cast her in the street. She was rescued by her grandmother, who reared her and with whom she remained until she became a woman.

When she came to this country she said she found her mother conducting a disorderly house and she declared that her mother sought to have her become an inmate of the place. She refused. The first she knew of her mother's present occupation, she said was when Mrs. Eckhardt's little adopted son made a discovery in the house which led to the exposure and Mrs. Eckhardt's arrest.

When she learned of the discovery made by the little boy Mrs. Schoch said she went to her mother about it and she declares Mrs Eckhardt proposed that they go into partership. This she did after consulting with representatives of the county medical society, and with a view of causing Mrs. Eckhardt's arrest. It was while occupying this position in her mother's house, she said that she procured the evidence which resulted in Mrs Eckhardt's arrest. Mrs. Ihrig came here four months ago from Regensburg, Germany. She testified that she lived with her mother after coming here and that in August last she saw her mother burn the bodies of infants.

Four Men Lost.

Four men caught by a storm on the crib work fo the new breakwater at the entrance to Holland harbor on Lake Michigan, were washed away by the waves and drowned. The four men with Eli Bennett went out on the crib work in a launch and a scow in the afternoon shortly before the storm broke. When the wind struck the crib the scow with Bennett aboard, was torn loose. It drifted up the lake and was finally cast ashore north of Ottawa beach with Bennett safe, although in exhausted condition. The four men left on the crib could not gain the shore because of the immense sea. A life saving crew attempted to aid them, but the waves were so high that no boat could live. Attempts were made to shoot a line to them but the hurricane hurled the line back. When night closed the men were still clinging desperately to the crib work. At daybreak Friday they were gone.

Shoots a Doctor.

Miss Otilio Schneider, 42 years of age, Thursday afternoon fired five revolver shots at Dr. Frederick Bierhoff, two of which struck the doctor, one in the body and another in the arm, while two shots struck other men. The shooting took place in the street at Madison avenue and Fifty, ninth street. Dr. Bierhoff was taken to the Presbyterian hospital, where his wounds were found to be not especially dangerous. One of the other shots took effect in the arm of Otto Groege, a lawyer, another struck Paul Sheehan in the neck. Neither of the latter was seriously injured.

Miss Schneider, who was seized by the police before she could fire a sixth shot, gave various reasons for the shooting asserting first that she was revenging herself for alleged professional malpractice, and afterwards said that the doctor had stolen all the ideas for French waists which she had designed.

Steamers Crushed.

The steamers Kaiser Wilhelm and Orinoco collided near Cherburg, France, on Wednesday. The shock is described as having been terrific, causing a panic among the passengers on board the two vessels, especially among the immigrants. On the Orinoco three men and women were killed, six women and men injured, and five persons knocked overboard and drowned. Of the two steamers the Kaiser Wilhelm is said to have sustained the most damage. Four of the crew of the Kaiser Wilhelm are reported to have been killed and twelve injured, but the exact number of killed and wounded on that vessel is not reported.

Murder And Suicide.

After a trival quarrel Thursday with his bride of three months over the purchase of some furniture, Delos High and, a farmer living near Casnovia, Mich., shot and killed her, he then turned the revolver upon himself, killing himself instantly. Highland was 28 years old and his wife 22.

Fatal Pistol Duel.

A special from Dublin, Ga., says Charles Gardiner, a white man, and an unknown negro were killed in a pistol duel at Beachman's mill, a few miles from Dublin, early Friday. The fight was the result of a quarrel Thursday over an unknown difference.

NEGRO TROOPS

Who Were Dismissed Entered a Compact to Preserve Secrecy,

AND IN CONSPIRACY.

Great Pressure Brought to Bear to Have a Rehearing in the Case. War Department Issues a Statement in Reference to the Dismissal.

The war department issued the following statement Thursday concerning the negro troops ordered dismissed at Fort Reno:

"In the matter of the order discharging the enlisted men of three companies of the Twenty fifth infantry issued by the president application was presented to the secretary of war by a number of persons of standing asking a rehearing by the president on the ground on which the action was taken. The secretary telegraphed the president of the application and delayed the proceedings of the discharge until the president could indicate his wishes. The secretary was meantime called out of town. No answer was received from the president. The secretary on his return did not feel justified in further delaying the execution of the order of discharge, especially in view of the fact that the secretary then learned that the president had fully and exhaustively considered the argument against the order, of the persons who now applied for a rehearing. Accordingly, the secretary directed that the proceedings for discharge be continued without delay."

The investigation of the conduct of negro troops of companies B. C. and D, Twenty-fifth infantry, as reported upon by Maj. Blocksom, inspector general's department, Lieut Col. Lovering, Fourth infantry, acting inspector general, and Brig Gen Garlington, inspector general of the army was made public at the war department Wednesday in a volume entitled "The Affray at Brownsville, Tex."

Maj. Blocksom declares that the affair was preconcerted and both he and Gen. Garlington exonerated the officers from blame. Gen. Garlington says it was evident from the first that the three companies had entered into a compact to give no information about the affair. Secretary Taft said Wednesday that no steps will be taken to make a further investigation of the conduct of the officers.

In his summary of the reports made by the other officers and of his own efforts to discover the guilty soldiers, Brig. Gen. Garlington declares that every means of getting evidence concerning the shooting was exhausted. All the men of the three companies were talked with individually on different occasions, he says, and the diree consequence of their failure to give up the guilty soldiers were pointed out. All the soldiers avoided questions and even refused to discuss the events at Brownsville, which were known to have enraged the negroes before the riot "The secretive nature of the race where crimes are charged to members of their color, is well known."

GEN GARLINGTON'S REPORT.

Gen. Garlington says: "Under such circumstances self protection or self-interest is the only lever by which the casket of their minds can be pried open Acting upon this principle, the history and record of the regiment to which they belong, the part played by these old soldiers in this record, were pointed out and enlarged upon. The odium of disgrace to the battalion and its individual members by this crime were indicated. The future effect upon the battalion as a whole was referred to; and, finally, the concern of the United States in the matter, his desire and the disire of the war department to seperate the innocent from the guilty were explained, but without effect." Continuing Gen. Garlington's report says:

"No absolutely accurate verification of the rifles and the men of the battalion was made on the night of Aug. 13 in time to account for the rifles and men at the beginning of the firing or immediately on its conclusion. The failure is explained as follows: The commanding officer and his associates, when the alarm was sounded and they heard the firing assumed that it came from the city of Brownsville and that the guns were in the hands of civilians; in other words that the garrison was being fired into from the outside civilians. It does not appear to have occurred to any of them that certain enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth infantry had possession of their arms and were committing the crime of firing into the houses and upon the citizens of Brownsville, until the mayor of the city came to the garrison and informed the commanding officer, Maj Penrose, that one man had been killed and another wounded by his soldiers."

MAJ BLOCKSOM'S REPORT

Maj. Blocksom, in his report, recommended that if satisfactory evidence concerning the identity of the criminals who "shot up" Brownsville, did not come from members of the battalion all enlisted men of the three companies present on the night of Aug. 13 be discharged from service and debarred from reenlistment in the army, navy or marine corps. Maj. Blocksom regards it particularly unfortunate for the reputation of the battalion that the officers did not discover a single clue to the "terrible preconcerted crime" in the investigation that was conducted by the commanders of the colored force.

Brig. Gen. McCaskey, commanding the department of Texas, in a dispatch to the war department explains the discharge of 25 members of the Twenty-fifth infantry on Monday, after Secretary Taft had ordered the temporary suspension or the soldiers dismissed by stating that the dispatch sent to Fort Reno announcing Secretary Taft's action did not reach that post until noon on Monday, which was after the men had been discharged.

SHOOTS HUSBAND AND SELF.

A Farmer Actress Commits Murder and Suicide in Chicago.

At Chicago on Friday James F. Delaney, vice president of the American Shipping company, was shot and killed by his wife; who immediately afterward committed suicide.

The tragedy occured in the apartments occupied by the Delaneys at the home of Mrs. Cyrus Woods, 490 LaSalle avenue. Late Friday a servant went into the apartments after having made several previous efforts. The body of Delaney was found on the bed with a bullet wound in the back of the head. The body of Mrs. Dalaney was lying close by, a bullet having been fired into her brain though the mouth. The revolver was still clutched in the hand of Mrs. Delaney.

Edward Tyler a boarder in the house told the police late Friday that he heard two shots in the night, but paid no attention to them, believing that they came from the street.

The cause of the shooting is not known. Mrs. Woods, in whose house the tragedy took place, declared that Mr. and Mrs. Delaney had not quarreled to her knowledge, and said that she knew of nothing that could have caused Mrs. Delaney to kill her husband and herself.

Delaney is said to be well known among business men in New York, where he had lived for the greater part of his life. In his clothing was found a card bearing the inscription: J. M. Delaney, Vice President of the American Shipping company, 20 Broadway, New York." His name is also in the Chicago directory as vice president of the American company.

Mrs. Delaney was the daughter of Charles Edward Brown, formerly of Chicago. She was born in that city and graduated a number of years ago from the Chicago Dramatic school. She was later engaged by Otis Skinner for the cast of "Francesca da Rimini" and afterwards played in "The Silver Shield" She was known on the stage as Bessie Mortimer. She was 30 years old and her husband was 36 They were married about eight years ago and had no children.

Threatens Tillman.

A dispatch from Chicago says a written threat, direct at United States Senator Benjamin R Tillman, in which it was announced that he would be shot on the rostrum of Orchestra Hall if he persisted in giving the lecture scheduled for next Tuesday night for the benefit of the Chicago Union Hospital, was placed in Chief Collins' hands Thursday. The chief immediately notified the authorities and an investigation was begun. The threat written on a postal card was as follows:

"The Honorable Benjamin Tillman will not speak. If he does he will be shot by a molatto, who will go in the hall unattended.

(Signed:) "A. T. HOMES."

No such person as A. T. Homes can be found and the police are at a loss to understand who could have written the missive. The communication was written on a common one cent postal card, and was posted at 11 o'clock at night. An attempt to disguise the writing was evidently made, as the formation of the letters changes in different portions of the note.

Three Men Killed.

At Rochester, N. Y., a fatal accident on Thursday at the Eastman Kodak works, in which three men were killed, eight seriously injured and six slightly hurt. The men were at work on a scaffold near the top of a two story building, when is one of eight buildings in course of construction at Kodak Park. It was known as the Emulsion building and was constructed of steel, concrete and brick. The probable cause or the accident was the removal of the supports of the steel flooring before the concrete had properly set. About twenty workmen were on the upper scaffold when the top floor gave way The roof and walls toppled in with a crash of concrete and bricks and heavy steel girders. The men were hurled into the debris falling about forty feet.

Coupler Killed.

Robert Hall, while coupling cars on a freight in the East Rome, Ga, yards of the Southern railway Friday morning about 6 o'clock, was run over and mortally injured. Both legs were mashed, and besides being fearfully bruised, he was internally injured, and died soon after the accident. He leaves a wife and one child, and was prominently connected. He was about 33 years old

Again Get Damages.

At Columbia after being out seven hours the jury Thursday afternoon returned a verdict of $5 000 damages for John Alexander Pickett against the Southern Railway for injuries at St. Matthews on Christmas Day 1901. The railway will likely ask for a new trial. The case has been tried several times. One jury gave the Pickett boy $10,000 and the railroad secured a new trial.

Hung Him Quick.

They made short work of a murderer last week at Centre, Texas. Dick Garret, a negro killed Dr. M. M. Paul on Saturday week ago. The grand jury returned a true bill on Wednesday of last week, the scaffold was constructed the same night, on the public square. The trial took place on Thursday and Thursday afternoon at half-past one o'clock he was hung. Dr. Paul was killed by Garrett, whom he was endeavoring to arrest for displaying a weapon on the street.

Killed With Scissors.

Miss Ora Kelly, aged 23, was murdered Thursday night at her home in Holloway, Mich., by Joseph Ehlich, a rejected suiter, aged 20, who cut her throat with a pair of scissors and then drove the scissors into her heart. Ehlich confessed.

Was It Accidental.

James Epps, living near Gaffney, shot and instantly killed his wife about 2 o'clock Wednesday. Sheriff Thomas, who was notified of the tragedy promptly arrested Epps. The prisoner claims the shooting was accidental.

BRYAN AND SHAW

Address the Commercial College at Kansas City Thursday.

BIG CROWD PRESENT.

Among a Long List of Speakers These Two Men Had the Lion's Share of Attention, But Bryan Drew the Biggest Crowd.

At Kansas City Mo., on Thursday Leslie M. Shaw and Wm J. Bryan had the lion's share of attention among a long list of speakers at the three sessions of the Trans Mississippi Congress. All spoke on subjects relating to the increasing of the commercial business of the country.

Mr. Bryan was appointed to head a committee of former presidents of the Congress to escort Secretary Shaw to the platform, and when these two distinguished public men led the way to the rostrum there was great applause. Secretary Shaw declared:

"If this country ever develops international merchants it will accomplish it by granting them encouragement, not alone by dredging harbors and deepening channels, but by insuring them a merchant marine in which to carry, under the most favorable terms, the products of our farms, our mines, our forests and our factories.

"Secretary Root has gone a step further than I propose to go in favor of a merchant marine. He commits himself to the ship subsidy idea. I do not say that I am in favor of a ship subsidy, but I will say that I am in favor of anything that will procure a merchant marine for the United States."

Mr. Bryan, whose subject principally concerned the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley region, was the sole speaker at the evening session.

At a session of the resolutions committe, a proposal to endorse Secretary Root's suggestion for a ship subsidy, particularly for mail steamers to South America, was adopted. There is a strong sentiment in the Congress favoring Secretary Root's suggestion.

The crowd that greeted Mr. Bryan was the largest of the Congress, numbering 6 000 persons. Mr. Bryan said he felt friendly toward the commercial Congress because it was the only body of which he was ever president

Mr. Bryan asked the adoption of a resolution endorsing the resolution unanimously adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its London session last July in favor of international arbitration.

Mr. Bryan asked that a resolution affecting trusts be passed as follows:

"Resolved, That this Congress is unalterably opposed to private monopolies and, believing them indefensible and intolerable, favors the enforcement of existing laws and the enactmennt of such new laws as may be necessary to protect industry from the menace offered by the trusts."

Mr. Bryan said that he was glad that at last all people finally has come to be opposed to the giving and receiving of rebates. He spoke of the recent conviction of the Sugar Trust for receiving rebates, and attacked the Standard Oil Company, which, he declared, had built up much of its business by operating in rebeates. But legislation was needed, he said, not only to prevent railways from granting rebates, but those other great concerns from watering their stock.

Killed by Explosion.

By the explosion of celluloid in the plant of the Bouffard Comb company, on East Seventy-fifth street, New York Thursday the owner of the business, Charles Bouffard, his wife and a boy employed by him were blown through the window to the street below. The woman was instantly killed. Bouffard is dying and the boy is seriously injured. The explosion wrecked the third floor and fire that followed, though it was soon extinguished badly burned several employes of adjoining-plants, among 300 of whom there was a panic for a time.

Done by Negroes.

Burglars have become active in Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity again after an abatement of two days. Scores of houses were entered, a number of people were held up on the streets. A majority of the highwaymen were negroes. At Washington, Penn., Mac Delaney, a negro 17 years of age was stabbed to death while trying to rob an Italian. Alfred Murray, student at the Washington and Jefferson college, was seriously cut by a negro whom he caught ransacking his room.

Barges' Crews Drown.

The barge Athen, in tow of the steamer Pratt, went down in a storm Thursday night. The captain and six men of the crew were probably drowned. Capt. Mackey of Milwaukee was in command of the barge. He has sailed on the lake for forty years. The Pratt was bound from Escanaba to Buffalo with iron ore. Six of the crew of the barge Resolution from Erie, Pa., were drowned Thursday. Their boat was swamped as they were endeavoring to escape from the barge which was sinking.

Poisoned Candy.

At Philadelphia, poisoned by eating candy which they brought at a little shop near their home, eight-year-old Mary Carey, and her six-year-old sister Annie are dead, and their three-year-old brother Edward, is dangerously ill. The girls died on Tuesday night within a few hours of each other after having suffered for nearly two days. They were stricken after having eaten the candy on Sunday.