

## HUNT HIM DOWN

Trying to Find the Man Accused of Fourteen Brutal Murders

## WIFE HELPS OFFICERS

Suspect in Colorado Springs, Where Six Persons Were Butchered; and Acquainted in Illinois Town, Where Three Others Were Killed, Declares Former Spouse.

That Charles Marzyk, ex-convict, sought by the authorities in connection with the murder of five members of the William Showman family at Ellsworth, Kas., Sunday night, had been in Colorado Springs, where the six members of the Wayne and Burnham families were slain, and was acquainted in Monmouth, Ill., where three were murdered recently, was the startling declaration made to the authorities by Mrs. Minnie Vopat, Marzyk's divorced wife. All these fourteen victims were killed with an axe.

Samuel Showman, brother of William Showman, head of the murdered family, Wednesday started at the head of a posse to search the country.

Marzyk is believed to be hidden in the neighborhood. If he is found a battle is expected. Marzyk not long ago served a term for stealing grain from James Vopat.

All the members of the Slav community who had any connection with the conviction of Marzyk went armed Wednesday, for he is reported to have sworn vengeance on those responsible for his imprisonment.

Ira Lloyd, the attorney who defended Marzyk in the wheat stealing case, said Wednesday:

"I believed Marzyk will remain in the neighborhood until he has completed his vengeance. After his sentence he told me that when he was released he would come back and kill the people who were responsible for his conviction and also their children. 'I will put them all in hell,' he said."

Evidence furnished by Mr. and Mrs. William Showman is said to be responsible for Marzyk's conviction. Nine persons remain here who fear his vengeance. These persons, all of them Slavs, his own race, are: James Vopat, Mrs. Minnie Vopat, who obtained a divorce from Marzyk after nine months later; their two children, one ten months old, the other three years; John Katke, father of the murdered Mrs. Showman, who testified against Marzyk; Mrs. John Katke and three children, Emilie, aged 17; Annie, aged 18; Mary, aged 20.

As to a possible connection between the Ellsworth and other tragedies, Mrs. Vopat says her former husband was convicted of forgery in Colorado Springs a few months ago. She said that it was not improbable that he had been in Monmouth lately.

The insane cruelty on the part of the slayer is evident in the Wayne and Burnham tragedies, at Colorado Springs; in the murder of William E. Dawson, his wife and daughter, in Monmouth, and in the killing of the Showmans.

Marzyk served in the Philippine war and after his return to this country deserted from the army. He had been in trouble since, for forging checks and stealing. Until he went to the penitentiary he was a constant fugitive.

**KILLED BY A SNOW SLIDE.**  
Man and Wife Overwhelmed in Home by an Avalanche.

Stanley McLellan and his wife were killed recently by a snowslide that demolished their home at the Fatridge mine on the West of Lake Atlin, Y. T.

Victor Carlson, who was standing near the house, was caught up by the avalanche and carried a thousand feet down the mountain. He suffered several broken ribs, but will recover.

McLellan had just gone into the house to aid his wife in preparing dinner, when the snowslide swept down upon them, crushing the stone building into bits.

McLellan was peeling potatoes when the snow overwhelmed his home, and when his body was recovered the knife was firmly grasped in his hand. When Mrs. McLellan's body was uncovered it was found that her glasses were unbroken.

**WERE NOT THE ONES.**  
Quest for Capt. Jarvis Results Unsuccessfully.

The News and Courier says after a two-day search of the islands about Sono Inlet in an effort to discover the bodies of Capt. Edward L. Jarvis, of the schooner Margaret A. May, and his two brothers, who lost their lives when their vessel was wrecked in the great hurricanes of August 27 and 28, the Custom House launch Sumter returned to the city Wednesday afternoon. The bodies were exhumed by the search party, and the evidence failed to substantiate the report that one of them was that of the gallant and popular seaman, whose many friends in Charleston have never ceased to deplore his untimely death.

**Monument to Gen. Morgan.**  
Lexington, Ky., was the Mecca Wednesday of Confederate Veterans, their sons and daughters, from all over the West and South. The occasion for the gathering was the unveiling of an 18-foot bronze equestrian monument to Gen. John H. Morgan, the Confederate leader.

## KILLS HIS BRIDE

MOST DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT NEAR SUMMERTON.

Mr. Henry B. Richardson Accidentally Shoots and Kills His Young and Newly Wedded Wife.

A special dispatch from Summerton says one of the most deplorable tragedies in the history of that section occurred near that place Thursday morning when the young and newly wedded wife of Mr. Henry B. Richardson was accidentally shot and killed by a gun in the hands of her husband. From the testimony brought out at the corner's inquest, held at the home at noon, it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were preparing to drive into Summerton immediately after breakfast.

The deceased was in her bed room when her husband entered and picked up a double-barreled shotgun from a corner, intending to kill a chicken with it. While speaking to his wife he examined the gun to see if it was loaded, and as he closed the breech there was a deafening report, the young woman fell mortally wounded to the floor. The entire load entered her left side, just beneath the arm, tearing her heart entirely away and causing immediate death.

Just a few days ago the young couple surprised their large circle of friends by announcing their marriage, which took place in Augusta, Ga., on the 10th instant. The deceased was a young woman of 18 years of age, and was widely known and deservedly popular hereabouts. She was the daughter of Mr. James Douglas Deas, formerly of Camden, but now living at Summerton. Mr. Deas is in the West at the present time.

Mrs. Richardson had several brothers and a sister, all of whom have been notified of the accident. The husband is a young man of great promise, and is completely overwhelmed by the terrible tragedy. The interment was at St. Mark's Church, Clarendon, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, 20th instant. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the young husband and groom in his grief.

**SEVERAL PARDONS GRANTED.**  
Governor Blease's Pardon Mill Still in Good Order.

Aaron Williams, a white man who was convicted in Kershaw county in 1903 on the charge of murder and upon recommendation to mercy sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary, has been paroled by the Gov. Blease during good behavior. He left the penitentiary after a service of only eight years for murder.

DeWitt Rogers, who was convicted in Spartanburg county in June of this year on the charge of violating the dispensary law and sentenced to six months or a fine of \$300, has been paroled by the governor.

Ella Jernigan, who was convicted in Marlboro county in October of 1910 and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on the charge of manslaughter, has been paroled by the sentence of C. W. V. Boston, who was convicted in Beaufort county and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a fine of \$200 or six months in the chain gang.

Since assuming office on January 17 of this year the governor has extended clemency in 250 cases as follows: Paroles 134; pardons 116.

**COUPLE WHO WERE DIVORCED.**  
Remarry After Living Apart for Fifteen Years.

J. S. Horman, a resident of Fullerton, Neb., remarried his first wife on the fifty-third anniversary of their first wedding day, after having been married to two other women.

After living together for fifteen years, Horman and the woman he has just remarried were divorced. Horman then married Mrs. Lasy Townsend, of Fullerton, with whom he lived for twenty-five years. She died fifteen years ago, and ten years ago he married Mrs. Margaret Houser, who died recently.

Recently Horman wrote his first wife, and two weeks ago she came to see him. She responded to his advances and promised to remarry him. They are living at the home where they began housekeeping.

**Bottle of Catsup Blew Up.**  
Mrs. Herbert Morgan, of Springfield, Mass., will lose the sight of her left eye as the result of an explosion of a bottle of catsup. A bottle of catsup was on the table when it blew up, and a fragment of glass was imbedded in Mrs. Morgan's eyeball.

**Drops Frogs Large as Bees.**  
Following a rain storm in Chatham county, Ga., the entire section is alive with frogs about the size of bees. Even the business section of Savannah is alive with the small creatures which, it is believed, fell with the rain.

**Mistook Hair Tonic for Whiskey.**  
James Finnegan, of St. Joseph, Mo., 65 years old, mistook hair tonic made from peach seeds, for whiskey and drank a pint of it. He was unconscious when found by a policeman half an hour later, and died at police headquarters.

**Killed Over Chicken.**  
In a quarrel over some chickens, George O. Christman, a rural mail carrier at Winchester Va., was shot and killed at his home by Morris H. Miller a neighbor. Miller was arrested and jailed.

## DROPS TO DEATH

Eugene Ely, the Famous Aviator's Career Ends in a Fall at Macon

## JUMPED TO HIS DEATH

Loses Control of Machine, which Plunges Downward, and Endeavors to Jump to Safety—Body Broken in Many Places, End Coming Eleven Minutes Later.

Eugene Ely, the well known aviator, was fatally injured at the State Fair grounds here shortly after 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when his aeroplane refused to rise after a sensational dip and plunged with him fifty feet to the earth.

In the presence of nearly 8,000 people he fell to the middle of the inclosure of the mile track, almost clearing the machine by a desperate jump he made when he realized his peril. His body was broken in a score of places, and he died eleven minutes after he regained consciousness and muttered:

"I lost control; I know I am going to die."

Ely made a remarkable flight Thursday morning shortly before noon, ascending to an altitude of 3,100 feet. At 2:45 o'clock he began his second flight of the day, rising gracefully from the track inclosure, which he circled in a few minutes, traveling at about thirty miles an hour. As he was completing the circle, he made one of his famous dips, apparently to startle the thousands beneath him who were watching with straining eyes. The biplane machine shot down with tremendous velocity, the crowd applauded, thinking that the aviator would rise, as he had done countless times before. But Ely seemed to lose his grip on the lever, for the machine continued its downward plunge to the earth.

Realizing his peril, Ely released the lever altogether and half-jumped, clearing the aeroplane as it crashed to the ground. It was demolished, flying bits of wood and metal striking hundreds of feet. Ely struck with terrific force. Scores rushed across the track to where he lay, a broken, bloody, inert mass, to offer him aid. He was tenderly removed from beneath the wreckage which covered him, and carried to his quarters.

The vast crowd, excited and curious, rushed forward, but were kept in order by the policemen. Efforts were made to resuscitate the aviator, but he only regained consciousness for a moment, before his death. Even in his unconscious state his physical agony was manifest.

Ely left his wife in New York two weeks ago to come to Macon to give a series of flights for the Georgia State Fair, in his Curtiss biplane. En route he stopped at Davonport, La., to visit his relatives. He had been giving spectacular aerial demonstrations at Macon for eight days, going up on one occasion amid a shower of rain.

Thursday he even offered to make a flight by night, painting his craft with phosphorus, "so as to startle the natives," he told the Fair directors. The offer was declined.

Ely was the first man to alight on the deck of a warship with an aeroplane. During an aviation meet, held in San Francisco, a distance of about twenty miles, and alighted on the deck of the cruiser Pennsylvania, which was anchored in San Francisco Bay. After holding a reception on board the warship, Ely flew from the ship back to the camp and landed safely.

**HEARST COMES BACK.**  
Declares that He was Brought by the Action of the Party.

William R. Hearst's announcement that he is back in the regular Democratic fold caused much speculation in political circles in New York regarding the Independence League's fate. This organization was founded by Hearst.

Hearst declared himself last night at the opening rally of the local fusion campaign in the first public address he has made since returning from abroad.

"I am speaking," he said, "as a good citizen. I hope, and also as a good Democrat. Murphy and his kind drove me out of the Democratic party five years ago, but the commendable course of national Democracy brought me back into the fold."

He declared he would continue his fight against Tammany Hall's "undemocratic principles." Hearst's audience was composed mostly of Republicans and Independence League members and his declaration caused a surprise.

**Poisoned by Walnut Juice.**  
The State says poisoned from swallowing some juice from the outside hull of a walnut, Kitty, the little 7-year-old girl of Mr. and Mrs. John Mabon of Eau Claire, died Thursday morning, and Rosa, 4 years old, is in a critical condition.

**Woman Burned to Death.**  
While burning leaves in her yard Friday, at Eton, Ga., Mrs. Wm. Greenlee, wife of the president of Eton high school met a horrible death when her clothing became ignited, and she was burned almost to a crisp.

**Value of Farm Buildings.**  
The value of farm buildings in South Carolina in 1900 was \$26,956,000 and in 1910 the figures show that they are valued at \$63,902,000. This speaks well for the South and especially the farmer.

## SOLD HER FOR GAIN

WOMAN MAKES THIS CHARGE AGAINST HUSBAND.

Three Months After Their Marriage She Declares He Bartered Her to Chicago Millionaire.

"My husband—that serpent whom I killed last week—repeatedly sold me—sold my body—to a Chicago millionaire. Once rich himself, Patterson resorted to the worst when he lost his money. He sold me on one occasion to that millionaire for \$1,500. The purchaser took me to Europe and there we—well, I'll drop the curtain on what we did there. Do you wonder that I shot Patterson?"

This will form the line of defense for Mrs. Gertrude A. Patterson, now in jail at Denver, Col., for shooting and killing her husband, Charles Patterson, in the Phipps sanitarium in that city last week. It means she will plead "temporary insanity," the climax of a long series of unpeppable brutalities.

"He spat in my face, struck and called me the vilest name a man can call a woman," she declares, and shows a bruise on her cheek, which, she said, resulted from her husband's blow. "I have evidence in my husband's own handwriting that will undoubtedly clear me before a jury," declared Mrs. Patterson.

Mrs. Patterson told her hideous story without reservation to her attorney, concealing nothing concerning her relations with a Chicago man, and, at the same time, overlooking nothing which would serve to discredit the character of her husband.

According to Patterson's diary, found among his effects, he knew his wife was in Europe in January and February, 1909, and could not have left her husband in February on excuse of going to visit her family in St. Louis, as he alleged in divorce suit he had filed against her.

"Three months after we were married," said Mrs. Patterson in telling her story, "Charles Patterson told me to go to a Chicago millionaire for \$1,500. He told me he might take me where he pleased, that he might have me as long as he pleased and that the sum paid in cash was his compensation. Four weeks later when the Chicago man and I were in Europe, Patterson wrote me that, unless I returned to him by first boat, he would follow me and kill me. He had spent the money then and he wanted me back that he might secure more. That was the life to which he led me. He sold me at a time when I did not know where my next meal was coming from."

Three months after we were married my husband arranged with the Chicago millionaire to take me off his hands for as long a time as he cared to keep me. We went abroad at once. Our stay in Europe, especially at Paris, was just what you might expect that it was. Why go into details?"

**TWELVE MINERS DROWNED.**  
Foreman Dies in Vain Effort to Rescue His Men.

Destruction of a wall dividing a new and an old shaft in the iron mines of the Wharton Steel Company at Hibernia, N. J., precipitated great volumes of water on to a gang of workmen early today. Twelve men were drowned. All were foreigners except David Slaght, the foreman who lost his life trying to save his men.

The accident occurred in the new Langdon shaft 300 feet below ground, where sixty men were working. Between the shaft and the abandoned one was a partition of logs. A blast fired soon after the day shift went that it gave way before the water in the adjoining battery.

Instantly the water was over the miners' heads. They swam in the darkness toward the opening leading to a higher level. Those who lost their lives were unable to swim or were pushed down by their struggling mates.

Slaght, the foreman, was in a position of safety when the deluge came but he rushed into the submerged shaft to assist the drowning men and was caught there with the other victims.

**LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**  
Young Woman Weighs Over Eight Hundred Pounds.

Miss Gertrude Burke of Chicago, largest woman in the world, is visiting at the home of Mrs. H. W. Hayes, at Alton, Ill. Miss Burke is twenty-two years of age, weighs 825 pounds, and stands five feet, seven inches, and some of her measurements are: Arm, 28 inches; waist, 54; bust, 75. She wears No. 4 1-2 shoes and No. 7 gloves.

When she was born Miss Burke weighed fifteen pounds, and at eight years of age weighed 250. At the Hayes home she sits on two chairs placed facing each other. Miss Burke goes through doors by turning sideways, and it is a pretty hard squeeze at that.

Efforts have been made by show men to get Miss Burke to exhibit herself, but she has never been tempted. Her parents left her an estate and she does not need the money.

**Mule Burn in a Barn.**  
The barn of John Rainey, who lives a few miles from Sharon, was burned Wednesday night. The barn contained 8,000 bundles of fodder and several bales of hay and other provender, all of which was lost. One mule was burned.

## PEOPLE ARE ROBBED

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOOL TRUST WHO OWN MILLS.

The Americans Pay Over a Hundred Million Dollars in Taxes on the Clothes They Wear.

The people of the United States pay a subsidy to the wool industry of at least \$104,400,000 a year, according to calculations of the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the house of representatives, who discussed schedule K before the Industrial club, of Chicago, recently.

After relating the history of the tariff on wool which he said had been recommended in 1867, after a meeting of the wool growers of the west and the wool manufacturers of the east, Congressman Underwood undertook to show the actual tax imposed on the individual through the tariff.

"An illustration of the extent of the burden is afforded by a study of a typical article of comparatively cheap cloth such as enters the ordinary man's suit worn by the great masses of the people," he said. "The article is an all-worsted fancy fabric, the wholesale English price per yard of which is seventy-seven cents, and the freight to New York, one cent."

"The compensatory duty is forty-four cents per pound or twenty-three cents per yard, the ad valorem duty forty per cent or thirty-eight cents per yard in addition, or seventy-eight per cent of the import price. It requires three and one-half yards to make a man's suit. There are at present 82,000,000 persons of the United States. It is estimated one-fifth are heads of families, or men making 18,400,000 such suits used a year. There are doubtless an equal number of women wearing woolen making a total of such cloth, which with the children's suits makes a total, figured at the small estimate of one suit a year, 171,200,000 yards."

"The tariff tax of 61 per cent per yard, to say nothing of any increase in tax as it passes to the jobber, makes not less than \$104,400,000 paid each year to subsidize the wool industry of America."

"On the other hand, the entire duties paid the United States on all imports of wooleens and worsteds in 1910 amounted to a total of less than one-fourth of one per cent of \$15,800,000 for the use of the government and over \$100,000,000 subtracted from the pockets of the peopulation."

Is it fair or just or right to maintain these enormous taxes unduly to foster the business of less than one and three-fourths to stagger under this enormous burden?"

"I do not believe the American people will justify the president in his veto of the wool schedule. He does not say the rates of duty fixed in the bill presented to him were too high or too low, but says that congress was not informed and that they must wait the decision of the so-called tariff board. The congress has all the information it had when it passed the revision of the tariff schedule, that the Ways and Means committee had when it drafted the Payne bill, which the president signed."

"The chairman of the tariff board does not seem to agree with the president as to the ability of that board to secure facts that will aid congress in rewriting that schedule. He said at a banquet of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers in New York last December 'there are certain things that are difficult to get and one thing is to try to get cost of production.'"

**MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.**  
Two Negroes Will Be Executed for Killing Negroes.

At the conclusion of the Court of General Sessions at Chester on Wednesday, Judge Watts passed sentence on Henry Kee, for the murder of Sam Dye; and Mack Hood, for the murder of Walker Dunlap, sentencing them to hang on December 8. These will be the first legal hangings in Lancaster county in twenty-one years. The last hanging was that of Roach Catoe and Will Clyburn, for the murder of Gus Henning. Out of the twelve murder cases to come up at this term, all except two were tried. Two were convicted of murder in the first degree, one with recommendation to mercy, and one of manslaughter.

**Was Killed on Street Car.**  
At Montgomery, Ala., A. C. Jamison, a fruit vendor, shot and killed John Bice, a street car conductor, on the rear end of a street car in the heart of the city. Circumstances leading to the killing are unknown. Jamison has been arrested on a charge of murder.

**Killed a Huge Rattler.**  
A rattlesnake that had as its caudal appendage 23 rattles and a button was killed in Salkheatchie swamp, several miles from Barnwell, by D. E. Aldrich, last week. The rattles were cut off and brought to Barnwell. They measured five inches in length.

**Three Natives Were Eaten.**  
News comes from the New Hebrides that a French trading vessel made a raid and a number of natives were kidnapped. The natives in revenge attacked the steamer and captured three of the crew, all natives. These were killed and eaten.

**French Miners Killed.**  
Twenty-six have been killed in an explosion in the Bardot coal mine in France while fighting a fire which has been in the workings since Tuesday.

## NONE LEFT ALIVE

The Chinese Spare Neither Age Nor Sex in Massacre of Manchus

## THE DEAD ARE PILED UP

Consternation Resigned at the Capital All Day Thursday, and Refugees from the Fighting Zone Tell of Horrors of Chinese Revolutions at Hankow and War Chang.

A cablegram from Shanghai, China, says six packed steamers arrived here from Hankow today carrying refugees. The steamer Belgravia was occupied exclusively by foreign passengers who were given free accommodations at the directions of the consul in Hankow. The ship was so crowded that many of the passengers slept on the floor of the hold. Most of the foreigners were Russians employed in the tea factories and Belgian iron workers, employed in the steel works, the Han Yang arsenal, and on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The refugees declare that the whole Yangtze Valley, from Hankow to Shanghai, is in the hands of the rebels with the possible exception of one or two of the larger cities to which provincial officials have retired with their available troops. It has been insisted stated here that Kiu Kiang, 15 miles below Hankow, is under revolutionary control. This is denied, however, by foreign officials and by the representatives of the Chinese custom service.

Accounts of the revolutionary attack on Wo Chang as given by the refugees emphasize particularly the massacre of the Manchus in that city. In the slaughter neither age nor sex was regarded and it is doubtful, the refugees say, whether a single representative of the Manchus race was left alive there. Similar slaughter of the Manchus followed in Hankow and Han Yang, when those cities fell.

Copies of the Central China Post, which arrived on the Belgravia, describe the early progress of the revolutionary movement. "The revolutionary leaders," the paper says, "displayed secrecy, promptitude and thoroughness—qualities seldom shown by the governing classes in China. But the massacre of the Manchus in our three cities is a ghastly blot on the reputation of the revolutionaries."

Shanghai is a hot bed of revolution and rumors of plots and counterplots are numberless. A formal appeal issued by the revolutionary agents here today says:

"We appeal for the cooperation of our brethren throughout the world. Those with money should contribute funds; those with wisdom should devise plans; those with information should secretly report the enemy's condition. We expect that our movement will succeed. If it fails, the ten days' massacres of Hang Chow and Kiating, when the Manchus subdued China, will be repeated."

"It is hoped that our patriotic brethren will respond from all directions and with unanimous minds will turn this universe about."

A proclamation credited to the revolutionary leader in Hankow is as follows:

"I come to save the Chinese people. I have no idea of acquiring personal profit or preference but aim only to pull you out of the fire and cure your cankering maladies. Hitherto you have been bitterly oppressed by a government of aliens. Your rulers have treated you like bastards, not like children."

"Let whoever is animated by patriotic sentiment come quickly and join our ranks. With us he will obtain unending glory by delivering his country from the Manchu barbarian who hitherto has eaten our flesh. From now on we shall sleep in his skin."

"Let us be merciful even to our enemies. Our soldiers must be careful not to recklessly kill the Manchus. Let us give them an opportunity to surrender their uniform and weapons. If they do not then yield and continue enemies of the revolutionary movement, they must be killed."

The official announcement this morning that telegraphic communication with Hankow had been interrupted since sunset last night, caused consternation throughout the capital today.

The wildest rumors of reverses to the imperial arms spread like wild fire, although no definite facts to support them were available. Much significance was attached to the fact that the government has refrained from issuing any official announcement of a victory in yesterday's engagement with the rebels.

**Will Beat Them Both.**  
That the next President of the United States would be a Democrat, that Mr. Taft would be the nominee of the regular Republicans, with La Follette the possible nominee of the insurgent faction, were the view expressed at Lake Charles, La., Wednesday by Speaker Champ Clark.

**Made Him Sleep in Earn.**  
After deeding the home to his wife in return for "love and affection," James Gault, of Los Angeles, Cal., who filed suit to regain the property, alleges that he was compelled to sleep in the barn.

**Russian Prince Shot Down.**  
At Novo-Tcherkash, Russia, Prince Troubetsky was assassinated Wednesday. A student entered a private car in which the prince was traveling and fired a shot which struck him several times with a revolver.

## THEY DO A GREAT WORK

A WORD IN PRAISE OF DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

Five Sixths of the Colleges in the United States Belong to that Class of Institutions.

Dr. A. P. Montague, President of Harvard College, Birmingham, Ala., shows the great benefit the denominational colleges are to the country by pointing out what they are doing for the uplift and betterment of the young people of the United States. Here is what Dr. Montague says:

In a talk to certain educators of Alabama, gathered in the First Presbyterian church of Birmingham, Dr. Wallace Butcher, executive secretary of the general education board of New York, stated that of the 900 leading American institutions of learning carried on the books in his office, 501 were founded by religious denominations. In this list are included Harvard, Yale, Brown and kindred universities and colleges.

From this fact alone we see the vast debt which American civilization. Take out from the catalogue of our colleges all founded and for generations fostered by religious sentiment and sacrifice, and you leave gaps in education which could not for a century be bridged.

These institutions have led the educational activities of the United States; more, they have inaugurated these activities; and, while some of these foremost schools have drifted in a way from their ancient moorings of religion or certainly of denominational control, education in America can never forget its debt to them while governed solely by the denominations which gave them birth.

From these institutions have come presidents and supreme court justices, senators and ambassadors, editors of international fame and business foremost in many states, lawyers men who have made the industrial life of our land and scientists who have interpreted the mysteries of nature. From their doors have gone forth teachers who have given farther vision to education and preachers who in the leading pulpits of America, as in the foreign field, have given fresh and vigorous impetus to Christian thought and practice. In short, our country today would lag far in the rear of the greater nations, were it not for the lives and the service of colleges and universities, established by the general Christian denominations of our land.

In the second place, the denominational college furnishes the finest type of democracy. Controlled by trustees, elected by conventions, themselves chosen by individual churches and hence by the people, these schools are directed for the great people and by their direct representatives. Drawing their inspiration from the people, responsible to the people, they live near the great heart of the people. Representing in their control, as in their student classes, the humblest homes and the thought too of those in affluence, they are exponents of all classes of free America.

In the third place, there is no finer training school of economy and simple living than the average denominational college.

Itself supported by the gifts of its own denomination, in a way dependent, it inculcates the principles of economy and necessity, observes the practices of simplicity in living. Its students must learn the value of a dollar, and thus they realize the necessity of careful financial management.

So trained, they know not the ways of the spendthrift and are taught to spend with a measure of carefulness that conserves in youthful days, as in the years of their old, resources that are theirs.

This simplicity of living and necessity for economy do not produce a niggardly meanness or a small parsimony; on the other hand, they teach the true value of money. Then the knowledge that their opportunities for education come from the large-hearted men and women who give generously of their means teaches them lessons in liberality; and gratitude for kindness received gives birth to acts of similar kindness.

In the fourth place, true religion and undeified has its home in the denominational college. There professors and students hold the Bible as the standard of thought and the rule of action. There Christianity trains its disciples and movements for world evangelization have their birth.

There the finest patriotism, love of the Christian citizen, teacher love of country and inculcates the principle of individual service for the country and the country's service in the parliament of nations.

As the activities of the denominational school of education in our land, so will its continuance and development keep pace with the expansion of American thought and American progress.

**Two Killed About a Hog.**  
T. I. Hill and J. M. Revels, farmers, living near Adel, Ga., were shot and killed in a quarrel over a hog belonging to a tenant on Hill's place which had gotten into a field belonging to Revels. When the men met hot words were passed and Hill shot Revels. A son of Revels then shot Hill through the heart.

**Fatal Shooting at Cayce.**  
A dispatch from Columbia says Tom Bynum, colored, was shot and instantly killed at about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning at Cayce by Superintendent Avant, of the N. C. McDuffie & Co. saw mill, at Cayce. The shooting was in self-defence.

**No Cigarettes in Minnesota.**  
Following the arrest of clerk in tobacco stores in Minneapolis, Minn., the lid has gone down tight on the sale of cigarettes in Minnesota.

## AWFUL STORY

Millions Are Starving in China and Cannibalism Is Common.

## SEEN UPON EVERY HAND

Heaps of Dec