

MOST DARING TRAIN ROBBERY

A Robbery That Would Have Done Credit to the James Gang.

ROBBERIES SEEMED TO BE FAMILIAR

With the Country and With the Railway People, Carried Off Express Safe in a Wagon.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The most daring hold-up and train robbery that has ever been committed in this part of the country took place Monday evening at 6:55 o'clock on the Charleston division of the Southern railway, beginning at the 56-mile post and being completed at the 25th station. In the exact spot almost that Hartow Warren is supposed to have held up the train and single-handed robbed the express car a few years ago. The robbery was worthy of the James gang in its audaciousness, and in all its details exhibits many of the gang's exploits for daring and boldness. It was performed by a gang of six men according to the eye witnesses, and the gang actually brought the train to a station, backed a wagon up to the door of the express car and undid the large through door from the car, making off with it. To make certain that the engine of the train would go back after the detached car, some of the men actually slow down the train, then making the engineer slow down and sit in the cab, thus giving the men time to get away with the wagon. Only three of the men were disguised; these three had their faces blackened as if with shoe polish, but the other three attempted no disguise. They used Winchester rifles and when the train got here many had the opportunity to look at the bullet holes in the mail and baggage cars. Engineer Reynolds, one of the oldest and most experienced engineers on the road, came in closer contact with the robbers than anyone else, and he did not reach his hour and ten minutes from his company. They introduced themselves by sending a Winchester bullet through his glass window. He barely missed the slaughter by the way through his head. The baggage-master and flagman also had narrow escapes from rifle bullets as the baggage car shows. The express messenger, Mr. A. V. Hall, of Augusta, was forced at the point of a pistol to open his route safe and hand over the contents, which were not more than \$25. The safe could not be opened and it was of course taken away by the robbers. The train crew particularly the engineer, were all thrilling stories of the occurrence.

The entire train reached here about two hours late, and there were express officials and others at the depot to see the train and hear what the men who had passed through such a thrilling experience had to say of the affair. Most of the men had quieted their shattered nerves somewhat and were able to give good accounts.

Very soon after the occurrence the express officials here were notified and sent to the depot to see the train and hear what the men who had passed through such a thrilling experience had to say of the affair. Most of the men had quieted their shattered nerves somewhat and were able to give good accounts.

Three Killed by a Train. Chicago, Special.—Three people were killed and four seriously injured by a Michigan Central train at crossing at West Hammond, Ind., late Tuesday afternoon. The dead are: Mrs. Mary Bell, Joseph Beck, Joe Swigak. The latter was in a closed carriage returning from a funeral at Mt. Carmel cemetery. Six persons were inside and one of the men was killed by the train.

Suffocated in a Fire. Boston, Special.—Seven Italians were suffocated in a tenement house fire in Fleet street, in the North End, Wednesday morning. Three others were taken to the hospital and probably can be recovered. The other victims include James one of window. The dead include one woman and child, all of whom were suffocated by the fire. The police are trying to secure a list of names of the victims.

FOR A SOLDIER'S HOME.

Recommendations That Will Deeply Interest the Veterans.

The annual report of Dr. J. W. Babcock, the efficient superintendent of the State hospital for the insane, has been made public. The report is not only interesting from the facts about the institution that it contains, but it gives a suggestion as to the Confederate soldiers' home, which will doubtless command the careful attention of legislators and old soldiers alike. Here is the report:

To the Board of Regents: In accordance with law and custom I hereby present the 78th annual report of the hospital for the year ending December 31, 1901. An examination of the statistical tables accompanying this report shows the steady increase in population which has characterized the history of the institution for several years. The increase in the daily average number has been twenty-five (25), the total admission four hundred and fifty-nine (459), and the total under treatment fourteen hundred and ninety-three (1,493).

The most serious obstacle to the operation of the institution has been the frequent occurrence of smallpox in our wards. Since its first introduction here thirty-two (32) cases in all have appeared, and while most of them have been mild, the usually serious nature of the disease has added much to the anxiety of those entrusted with the care and protection of the patients. So little has been appreciated outside the institution, and so little cooperation has been given in the way of vaccination of new patients before admission, that the institution is constantly being beset by the disease. It is, however, fortunately, however, this step has been avoided, and the year closes with the absence of smallpox from our midst. In May and June an unusual number of cases of typhoid fever developed. So far as investigation discloses the origin of the infection probably originated in the drinking of water from old wells previously above suspicion and now abandoned. The continued prevalence of tuberculosis among our patients, and especially among the negroes, serves to emphasize the opinion expressed in former reports that the only method of properly handling cases of this malady is by the use of the permanent fund as a source of revenue. In building up our available it has been impossible properly to segregate our consumptives. This problem is a serious one and demands a better solution than has been given it here and elsewhere.

If we may learn from the history of this hospital during the past century, it is evident that the most serious problem of the last 20 years here as well as elsewhere, we must expect an ever increasing population to be provided for. It is therefore our duty to direct our attention so far as possible to the future growth of the institution as well as to the consideration of the needs of the present. Under consideration it was decided that the level field comprising 50 acres and known as the Bellevue place would at no very distant date be needed to serve as the site for the development of a series of cottages or wards constructed upon the plan of the permanent fund. This plan, which is a better fit for the housing of the insane in all climates, is a study of such a plan a plate is annexed by permission from a recent number of "American Medicine."

While the time for the entering upon this solution of the problem of providing for the insane of South Carolina has not arrived, yet it may not be as distant as we expect. It certainly hereafter, there are rumors that at its next session the general assembly will take up the question of providing a home for Confederate veterans. I would respectfully suggest that your board invite the attention of the governor and the members of the legislative bodies, as well as the committees of the South Carolina division of the possible adoption of such a home. Taking as a nucleus the farm house now upon the Bellevue place a few wooden buildings could at once be erected for the veteran's home at small expense. In the next few years, if the number of homeless veterans provided sufficient to warrant it, upon this site a really better developed what of permanent hospital buildings which would afford the veterans such a home as they deserve, and when, in due course of time, the veterans shall have joined the great majority, the State will have need of these buildings, made sacred and historic by the occupants for other of our children who shall claim her ancestor and predecessor to give in more tangible form my idea of what such buildings should be, and which will answer the needs of our successors better than some of the buildings we now occupy. I append a plate of the hospital recently constructed by another State. It is along lines of the plan of this institution, and is a model of what the details of the plan for the veterans' home are not within the scope of this report and I only presume to make suggestions regarding the matter since it seems possible to combine what the general assembly may decide to be a present duty with what I believe the future requirements upon this hospital may demand.

With the completion of the portion of the Taylor building now being constructed there will be temporary relief for overcrowding in the department for white men. The wards for women, both white and colored, are now excessively overcrowded. The only method of relieving this condition is by the erection of a new building for white women somewhat on the lines of any symmetrically located with the Taylor building. Upon the completion of such a structure the white women now occupying two wards of the old asylum could be moved to the new building, thus providing two more wards for negro women and giving up to them the entire old asylum as a separate ward for negroes. It is to be hoped that the necessities of the

Year P.P.T's. No. Ex. Capita 1875... 423 312 \$3,182.00 \$210.40 1880... 511 397 84,600.00 214.04 1885... 914 535 136,977.00 146.34 1890... 1,014 734 100,744.00 131.05 1895... 1,157 827 112,232.00 116.70 1900... 1,461 1,043 127,181.00 102.71 1901... 1,492 1,068 135,316.00 103.60

Physician and Superintendent. Mrs. James L. Blair's plan of providing a remedy for the "ragtime" will be encouraged by the general public to the knowledge of which will be given by substituting an appreciation of the value of the ragtime as a source of pleasure and amusement for the masses of the people.

THE NEW POULTRY LAW.

A Measure of General Interest Passes Second Reading.

The following from the proceedings of the House of Representatives shows the trend of thought on a bill that will interest the farmers of the State. The house took up Mr. Kibler's bill to amend domestic fowls subject to the provisions of the general stock law. The committee proposed to amend by substituting "turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas" for "domestic fowls". Mr. Kibler said that there is no law to protect one's growing crops from the depredations of "domestic fowls" and if a person kills one of these trespassing fowls he is amenable to the law.

Mr. Mignon of Greenville, Mr. Speers of Darlington and Mr. Lofton of Charleston favored the bill. Mr. Wingo, who is a genuine farmer, stated that the farmers are losing more from the depredations of fowls than from horses and cattle. Mr. Richards said that the bill will abolish the raising of fowls. Mr. Wingo asked if it is right for one man to raise fowls at his neighbor's expense.

Mr. Cooper objected to the bill, for it will give a man an excuse to prosecute his neighbor on the slightest provocation. Mr. Kibler replied that where there is a neighbor who likes to keep up his fowls, there is no trouble, but the bill will reach the careless neighbors. Mr. Kinard said the bill will cripple a class of people who cannot get along without the sale of chickens and eggs. Mr. Cram favored the bill. He had a flock of chickens to ruin a stand of corn on two acres. The grain would have many times paid for the eggs he got.

Mr. Mikes asked if the bill does not require that a fowl must be found before impounded. If so the impounding of guineas would be no longer possible. The house refused to strike out the enacting words of the bill and it passed second reading after the committee amendment exempting chickens had been inserted.

Following is the text of the barn yard fowl bill. Section 1. That all turkeys, geese, ducks, and guineas shall be subject to the provisions of the general stock law and amendments thereto. Provided, that a fee of ten cents be allowed as compensation for each fowling, goose, duck or guinea seized or impounded.

Glass Factory for Columbia.

Columbia, Special.—After some years of delay the establishment of a glass factory in or near the city to make use of the wealth of deep, white sand to be found in this city between Columbia and Camden. Now the glass factory will be a reality, and there is no reason why the factory should not be in operation in the very near future.

In the advertising columns of this State this morning there appears a notice signed by Messrs. W. G. Smith, W. G. Childs, D. B. Miller, John Jacob Seibels, Thomas Taylor Jr., and Edwin G. Seibels, which tells the story and shows that the factory will be an up-to-date one. It reads: Pursuant to a commission issued by the undersigned as incorporators by M. R. Cooper, secretary of state, on the 28th day of January, 1902, notice is hereby given that the books of a corporation to be known as the Carolina Glass Company will be opened at the office of W. G. Childs, at Bankers' Building, State Street, Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday, January 29, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The said corporation will have a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each, with its principal place of business at Columbia, S. C., and it will be empowered to engage in the business of manufacturing glass.

It is understood that the necessary capital was in sight before the application was filed, and that upon the opening of the books. As yet the projectors of the factory have not determined upon the site. The sand in this county has been treated several times and has been found to be nearly all grades of glass. It is proposed to make all varieties of glass and supply the markets elsewhere as well as South Carolina.

New Enterprises.

The Secretary of State has granted a charter to the Aiken Knobs company which proposes to handle clay, millstone, etc., on a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: W. G. Henderson, president and treasurer, and J. B. McMillan, secretary.

A commission was issued to the Ivanhoe club, a social organization of Danforth, the incorporators of which are Frank Fleak and J. M. Baker. A charter was also granted the Rogers company of Charleston, capitalized at \$2,000. This company will do a building and loan business. The officers are: W. L. Rogers, president; L. C. Castleberry, vice president; and W. C. Harrison, secretary and treasurer.

Brief Mention. Andrew Carnegie who has given dozens of libraries, has determined to buy himself one. He will purchase about 1,000 volumes in London for his Scotch residence, Killybeg Castle. The initial outlay is said to be about \$50,000. Opponents of the construction by the State of a new bridge over the Savannah river at Darien are being defeated by the State.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of Our Lawmakers Day By Day.

Eleventh Day.—No session of the Senate was held, an adjournment till Monday having been taken. Twelfth Day.—The senate was in session more than two hours, and the greater part of the time was spent in discussing Mr. Rogers' bill to amend the law known as the Lord Campbell Act. The present law allows the children of a decedent family of a man killed by the fault of another to recover damages, both as to the decedent and dependent upon him for a support. The proposed amendments were finally adopted and the bill passed its second reading. The vote was 21 to 10 in favor of the amendment.

Various bills passed their third reading, among the most important being one by Mr. W. H. H. to provide for the purchase of 200 volumes of the historical records and rolls of volunteer troops furnished by South Carolina to the Spanish-American war. The bill was passed for the preservation of valuable documents and papers of the State of South Carolina. Also introduced by Mr. Glenn about winding up estates, making a valid credit against the estates, which passed by a vote of 23 to 2.

Day Set for Trial.

Favannah, Ga., Special.—In the United States district court for the Southern district of Georgia assignment of the case of Bond J. Green, John P. Gwynne and M. T. Gwynne was made. The case will be called on February 11 at 10 a. m. Green and Gwynne are indicted for conspiracy with former Capt. O. M. Carter to defraud the government of large sums of money on five and large harbor contracts. Mr. Gwynne is a partner in the firm of Gwynne & Co., and had attendance at the opening of the court.

During the past thirty five years Germany has been transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing country.

WEST INDIA LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE. Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc.) and departure times.