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YOUNG MAN'S RASH ACT

The Son of Judge Pritchard Commits Suicide

FIRST KILLS A BROTHER OFFICER

A Son of United States Judge Pritchard, While Temporarily Insane, Shoots and Kills Second Lieutenant Fred L. Dean and Then Takes His Own Life—Both Young Men Officers of the Thirteenth Cavalry—Deploable Tragedy Occurs at Camp Stotsenburg, Near Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

Manila, By Cable.—Second Lieutenant William D. Pritchard, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, Monday killed Second Lieutenant Fred L. Dean of the same cavalry, then committed suicide. The tragedy occurred at Camp Stotsenburg. Lieutenant Pritchard was a native of North Carolina and was appointed from that State. He was 26 years old. Lieutenant Dean was 27 years old and a native of Texas.

Washington, Special.—The War Department received a dispatch from Manila this morning confirming the report that Lieutenant William D. Pritchard had murdered Lieutenant Dean, then he committed suicide. Lieutenant Pritchard is a son of Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of Marshall, N. C., formerly Senator from that State and at present Federal Judge for the Circuit of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. According to the records on file at the Department, Pritchard bore an excellent reputation as a soldier and an officer. Dean's home was at Athens, Texas.

Six Die in Tenement Fire.

New York, Special.—Six lives were lost and nearly a score of persons were injured and the lives of more than 100 others were endangered in an early morning tenement house fire in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. With one exception all the dead are children. Incendiaries are thought to have been responsible for the fatal fire, and this theory is strengthened by the fact that while the firemen were at work on the blaze alarms were turned in for two other fires in the immediate neighborhood. The dead:

- Bella Glass, 29 years.
- Henry Glass, 2 years.
- Ida Solofsky, 6 years.
- Benjamin, Gusie, Charles Warkol-sky, aged 11, 14 and 3 years.
- The seriously injured:
- Harry Glass, 6 years.
- Abraham Warkolsky, 9 years.
- Minnie Warkolsky, 7 years.
- Annie Warkolsky, 5 years.
- Max Habinowitz, 6 years.
- Sarah Habinowitz, 4 years.

Twelve families, comprising 120 persons, were asleep in the big five-story double tenement house when the flames were discovered. When the alarm was sounded through the house the men and women, some of the latter with babies in their arms, others with little boys and girls clinging to the night clothes of their mothers, ran to the hallway. There they were met with the great clouds of choking smoke, while the flames were rapidly closing in about them. Before the firemen arrived police reserves from a nearby station had rescued many persons from the blazing building. When the firemen came, human lives were formed from the fire escape and the screaming women and children were lowered to the pavement. The flames burst from windows all about them and the clothes of many of them were burned from their bodies. Their hair was singed and their bodies burned.

Against North Carolina.

Washington, Special.—The United States Supreme Court denied the motion of counsel on behalf of the State of North Carolina for a rehearing in the case of the State of South Dakota vs. the State of North Carolina, decided during the last term of the court favorable to South Dakota. The case involved the validity of North Carolina's guaranty of certain railroad bonds donated to South Dakota for the use of the University of South Dakota. The court ordered the sale of bonds, and this action renders that decision final. The decision has the effect of validating other North Carolina bonds of similar character.

St. Petersburg Reassured.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The news from the front is more reassuring, from the Russian standpoint. The situation is still regarded as being critical, but General Kuropatkin is apparently holding the Japanese firmly on his centre and right wing, even having re-crossed the Shakhe river, and while there are rumors of an extensive Japanese speaking movement both on the east and on the west, there is no evidence that they are actually occurring.

5,000 Miners Return to Work.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Operators and miners of District Number 13, United Mine Workers of America, held another joint conference here Saturday. The miners have agreed to accept the seven per cent. reduction proposed by the operators, signed the same and the 5,000 miners now idle will go to work Monday.

MR. HENRY REPORTS

Asked Many Pertinent Questions of Prominent People—Even Preachers Figuratively Say "Amen."

Mr. J. K. Henry, solicitor of the sixth circuit, last week submitted to Gov. Heyward a report on the Kershaw lynching. Mr. Henry is very outspoken in his condemnation of the double killing and calls attention to a state of affairs in Kershaw which he says makes it almost impossible for the State to get any confidence in the view of the attention which has been attracted to the case as well as to the strong statements in the letter itself, Mr. Henry's official communication to the Governor will be very interesting reading.

Gov. D. C. Heyward, Oct. 12, 1904.

Columbia, S. C.

Sir: In obedience to your request I arrived at Kershaw, S. C., at noon on Monday, October 3, to investigate the lynching of John T. Morrison for the killing of William "Evil" on the Saturday previous. After conferring with the sheriff of Lancaster, John P. Hunter, Esq., who had preceded me that morning, I conferred with and interviewed the town marshal, several of the citizens, the wife and son of Morrison and two of Morrison's neighbors. From these I learned that the attitude of the entire town and surrounding country was by hand or children. His blood be upon us and our children. The single man among them but what deplored lynching and excused this one. "If one was ever excusable." Everyone with whom I conversed seemed to labor to impress me with the fact that this was the most orderly and sober lynching that ever occurred. A real pins lynching, with the preachers in the background, almost audibly saying "amen." I did not get to see any of the local preachers; but several spoke to me after leaving Kershaw, on the subject of the lynching, and to my great astonishment they voiced the sentiment, "If there ever was an excusable lynching this was it." Where are we going to end up—these horrible midnight murders by lynch law on all hands and public sentiment fast heading in the same way? A sense of paralysis came upon me with the darkness of Monday night.

On Tuesday morning I called a special meeting of the town council. Every member, with the town marshal, and myself, present, and myself in a special meeting. I explained to the council that the Governor had sent me to investigate the lynching; they were sworn officers, like myself; I wanted their help; Morrison had been taken from their custody; they were somewhat responsible on that account; I wanted them to deal with it in a perfectly honest and straightforward manner; I would try to do the same with them; there was no use in my wasting effort if they were in sympathy with the lynching or would obstruct or refuse to help me in the investigation. My appeal for help was in the interest of law, and the name of the State and our Maker. After this I asked each and every one of them the following questions:

1. Are you in sympathy with the lynching?
 2. Will you help the State's officers in ferreting out and bringing to trial these lynchers, honestly?
 3. Was this lynching done by town force or from the surrounding country?
- To these three questions I have verbatim answers on file. Two aldermen answered that they were indifferent to the lynching and would not help to ferret out the lynchers. The mayor and one other answered that they were not in sympathy with the lynchers and would help the State officers, provided it did not interfere with their business (both of these had much business). One alderman had said he would help to prevent the lynching and would do nothing more. The clerk was in sympathy with the lynchers and would not help to ferret it out and would cover up evidence if he knew of any.

The town marshal was not in sympathy with the lynchers. He said he could prevent it and would help all he could to ferret it out, but he was busy collecting taxes.

As to the third question, the opinion of three of those present was that the lynching was done by country people, and of four the opinion was that it was mixed; but by four that the country people predominated, because nobody could be missed from the town after Morrison was taken from the guard house. This last is the opinion of the great majority of the townpeople to whom I talked. After interviewing the town officers, I requested the town marshal to issue a verbatim business place and announce that I would remain at the council chamber until 5 p. m., (taking 20 minutes for dinner) and wanted to confer with anyone who would give me any assistance in the case of the lynching. As a result six persons called on me, one of them a member of the lynch party on the lynching of Morrison. This member of that party had taken a hand in a lynching here to the extent of voting to hang the culprit; but this was for the usual (?) crime of all six none knew anything except as "they say."

I tried to meet the State's correspondent, sent word to him and went to his office. He was out of town I asked for and tried to find a friend of the dead man, outside of his own family. If there was one he would not own it. One man spoke kindly of Morrison, and a man who had known him longest and best.

The following are my conclusions: William "Evil" was a good, average citizen, sober and popular, and of a popular and influential family. John T. Morrison was cross-grained and killed two negroes (excusably or inexcusably), had been acquitted and had had trouble with several other people, drank, had no family nor influence. His killing Floyd was an awful murder and the community's killing him was more awful still, in that the conscience of the community is debauched with his blood which will not be wiped out for half a century. Morrison was a bad man, but not as black as painted. The jury of the town was from the country. From the foregoing facts if the jury does not take it into its head to vindicate the law by ferreting it out, the State is powerless. There is nothing, it seems to me, to be accomplished by the State's officers, unless the coroner and jury invite them back. We can assist the county; but can't take charge of it. I am trusting that after the first shock of the lynching has passed, the conscience of the law-abiding element of that county will revive, and something may be done yet to bring these parties to trial. When I hear from you I will instruct the jury of inquest to close up its work. I don't want to be a party to a farce. Very respectfully,

J. K. Henry, Solicitor Sixth Circuit.

INCREASE OF LAWLESSNESS

An Observant Man Makes Up Interesting Figures.

A patriotic citizen of Columbia who has taken a deep interest in the suppression of crime, has been keeping a record of cases of violence which have occurred in this State since the first of the year. In speaking of the matter he said yesterday:

"A careful examination of the files of the daily papers for the period from July 1st to Sept. 30th reveals a condition of crime of violence existing in this State which should appeal strongly to the consideration of all sober and law-abiding citizens.

"Without considering the ordinary assaults upon persons without serious consequences to either party involved, which are still more numerous, it is shown that the number of assaults with murderous intent and suicides for the periods named are as follows:

	July	Aug.	Sept.
Deaths	17	18	19
Not Deaths	27	17	24
Total	44	35	43
Suicides	7	4	9
Grand total	51	39	52

Total of all kinds of cases of violence, 142.

"In the list of suicides is included five cases of parties killed on railroads while drunk. In the large majority of all the cases the agency of whiskey is either strongly indicated or directly affirmed by the record.—State.

The Extradition Case.

Governor Heyward has received a letter from Mayor Malloy, of Florence, saying that Sheriff Hurch, of Florence county, will be the agent of the county to go to New York to get James Brown, wanted in Florence for arson. Two citizens of Florence who know the negro, have gone to New York to identify the prisoner.

Governor Heyward yesterday received a letter from Mr. W. A. Barber, of New York, saying that he had appeared before Governor Odell. The letter was of a private nature, but Governor Heyward announced that James Brown is being defended by a negro lawyer of some shrewdness, and the only move of the defense so far is to allow a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Barber stated that Governor Odell is inclined to honor the requisition, but Mr. Barber would not make a false move and insist on immediate action for fear that the defendant would institute habeas corpus proceedings, in which event Mr. Barber would be handicapped before the arrival from the agent of this State and the witnesses to identify the prisoner.—Columbia State.

Mrs. Baskins Arrested.

Sumter, Special.—Deputy Sheriff Gaillard arrested Mrs. Fennie S. Baskins on a warrant sworn out by H. W. Holloway, representing the comptroller general. A bond of \$1,000 was given by W. B. Boyle and I. C. Straus for her appearance at preliminary hearing next Thursday. Attorneys Molse and Fraser were not ready.

The arrest created somewhat of a sensation. Mrs. Baskins and T. S. Joye are pushing investigation by comptroller. She wishes vindication of the suspicion. The solicitor will probably represent the State. Mrs. Baskins is a lady of some wealth and will fight a lively legal battle. Her lawyers are the most distinguished members of the bar in this section. The case is being watched with great interest. The lady has many friends here and in Lee county.

Made Third Vice-President.

Washington, Special.—J. M. Culp, the fourth vice president of the Southern Railway, has been elected to the office of third vice president. His headquarters will be located in Washington. Mr. Culp has been in the railway service since the 70s. Since 1891 he has been traffic manager and fourth vice president, respectively, of the Southern, the latter position having been filled by him for the past four years.

Serious Cutting Affair.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Saturday night at 12 o'clock, Syd Kimball and John Berry became involved in a difficulty on Main street. As a result of the affray Kimball was terribly cut by Berry and lies in a critical condition, with little hopes for his recovery. The two men are neighbors and live in the vicinity of Boiling Spring. Berry is in jail. The affair originated over some trivial affair, the circumstances not being known.

PALMETTO NEWS IN NOTES

Many Newsy Items Gathered From All Sections.

HOYT HAYS ESCAPES GALLOWS

Columbia, Special.—Governor Heyward has commuted the death sentence of Hoyt Hays to life imprisonment. Hays was convicted of the murder of his young wife, Lula, in Oconee county. The first trial resulted in a mistrial, after the jury had been out all night and at the second trial he was convicted after five hours' deliberation by the jury. The Supreme Court last June refused him a new trial. Hays was convicted on circumstantial evidence, there being no other person about the premises at the time but the couple, yet a strong sentiment has grown up throughout the up-country against the defendant since the first trial, although the State failed to establish any motive for the crime, the woman's own family who lived near him, testifying that so far as they knew Hays and his wife loved each other devotedly. The body was found in bed with the foot shot away, the husband notifying the neighbors that his wife had suicided. A note was found in the room, which was signed at the top instead of at the bottom. This declared that she was treated well by her husband, but preferred to die rather than undergo the pain of motherhood.

The question of guilt or innocence of Hays seemed to hang upon the authority of the note, and Governor Heyward submitted this phase of the matter to David N. Carvalho, one of the most distinguished handwriting experts in America, who gives it as his strong conviction that the note was not written by the woman. The note had attracted a great deal of attention throughout the State, and Governor has received many strong letters for and against the prisoner from Oconee county. The petition for commutation was signed by over 1,000 names and there was a strong counter-petition signed by over 500.

South Carolina Items.

Some two weeks ago Wade Hartley, a negro, was convicted before Magistrate Waters at Johnston, in Edgefield county, for violation of the dispensary law, and sentenced to the county chain gang for thirty days. He was delivered to the keeper of the jail, placed on the gang, where he died soon after being received, and his body was sent to the county almshouse for burial; no notice of his death being given to his relatives or any one else. The negro was convicted of being unlawfully confined with a wound in the back of his head, his back terribly acerbated and one eye gone. County Supervisor Self, it seems, made an investigation and reported that no violence had been done the negro; but the matter has aroused the indignation of the people of that community, and the body will be taken up again and an inquest held, as it is believed that the negro was beaten to death. When examined the shackles were still on the body.

Mr. Goldsmith Thompson, a well-known young man and son of Judge O. T. Thompson, of Laurens, committed suicide Monday night at the home of his father, five miles south of that city, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He occupied a room alone and upon investigation after the startling report of the pistol at 1 o'clock at night, a member of the family found the young man in his bed in an unconscious condition with a wound in his right temple. Dr. A. J. Christopher, of Laurens, was hastily summoned, but the wounded man never called and died shortly before 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. He had been in ill health some time and had become despondent, a fact that is attributed to the cause of his act. He was about 32 years old and unmarried.

The new dam at Clifton on Pacolet river, just above the high bridge of the Southern railway, is now about completed. The work has been in charge of Engineer Pearce who has expended his best efforts in building the big dam on the most scientific plan. The dam is 23 feet high, and will afford ample water for all needs it is anticipated. The mill located above on top of the hill to the west, will be run by electricity, the power developed through an electric drive placed at the dam.

Hoyt Hays, the white man in Pickens county who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hanged, has been reprieved for two weeks by Governor Heyward. The governor granted the reprieve in order that he might have time to fully investigate the facts of the case.

Fifteen Year Old Bugler.

Morris-Epsom, aged fifteen, was sentenced to six years in the House of Refuge in New York City, for highway robbery.

Barges Caught in Storm.

Two barges in New York Harbor which had broken away were saved by a tug; a third sank.

Woman's Big Insurance.

Mrs. Charles Fletcher, a Chicago, Ill., widow, insured her life for \$500,000.

Sully's Daughter's Bills.

At the hearing in bankruptcy of Paul J. Sully it was learned that the court-plunger's little daughter, barely in her teens, ran up a bill of \$28,000 for jewels she sent as gifts to her mother.

Essig Testifies at Trial.

George J. Essig testified at the trial of Philip Weissman, the ex-labor leader, in New York City, that he paid the accused \$100 in cash and \$100 in notes to call off a strike.

RUSSIANS AGAIN RETREAT

General Kuropatkin Held in Check and Forced Backwards.

SEVEREST ENGAGEMENT OF WAR

African Advance of His Entire Army of Over Two Hundred Thousand Men Reported Pushed, according to all reports from the front, and his entire army began to retreat along its whole line.

Though it was formerly a daily measure the results of the tremendous struggle which has been in progress some days ago and still it is evident that the Russian Commander in Chief was caught with his forces scattered and defeated before he could recover.

The latest telegrams from the field report unmitigated success for the Japanese arms.

These reports are regarded on each side as very precious, and the holding of Japanese positions seen since the war began. The Japanese commanders in making their reports express admiration of Russian valor.

The Japanese began a desperate effort to turn the Russian right, and if it should succeed it would carry disaster to the Russian army.

The struggle around Hoshiu is being followed with intense interest here. The Russian force there is estimated at 400,000 men, and its isolation or loss would be a severe blow to Kuropatkin.

London, Eng.—The Standard's correspondent in the field with General Kuropatkin says:

"After two days' heavy fighting, the Russian position was broken, and the Japanese are now in full retreat."

Describing a fight for a rock surrounded by a picturesque temple, the correspondent says:

"At times it was a hand-to-hand conflict. The Russians fought hard and desperately, but were no match for the Japanese infantry. On the other hand, we suffered at a disadvantage. Our guns were out of range, and were reduced to silence for the greater part of the day. A timely mist enabled the Japanese to draw near, comparatively without damage, to the hills of the Russian position, and from which they were forced to withdraw. The retirement was very leisurely, and the guns in particular remained on the ground longer than seemed safe."

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent asserts that the pursuit by the Japanese is working great havoc to the dispirited Russians, who left their dead and wounded on the field. The Russian forces are estimated at two hundred thousand, with one thousand guns, and the correspondent says that the fighting was the most severe and terrible of the whole war.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

Japanese Get Another Ship Carrying Munitions For Port Arthur.

Tokyo, Japan.—The British steamer Fu Ping was captured by the Japanese in the Yellow Sea.

Admiral Hasegawa, commanding the third squadron of the Japanese fleet, reports that a wireless telegram has been received from the guardship Otowa stating that the Fu Ping was captured by the destroyer Shikatsuka.

The Fu Ping, which was carrying a great quantity of munitions of war, was captured by the blockade of Port Arthur.

Japan's Recent Losses.

General Steessel said that the Japanese lost 10,000 men in attacks on Port Arthur from September 13 to September 22.

SHIP LOST WITH HER CREW

Seamster Wentworth Goes to Pieces Off Chatham, Mass.

REMAINS OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE HELPED IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER—WRECK WASHED ASHORE IN THE MORNING.

Chatham, Mass., Friday.—Down the coast by a northeast storm, the Nova Scotia schooner Wentworth was blown upon Chatham Bar and smashed to pieces in the terrible surf. It is believed that not a soul on board survived.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the body of a woman was dragged out of the wreckage by the Government life savers who had been waiting on the beach powerless to aid since the vessel went on to the bar. At 8 o'clock another body, that of a man, was recovered.

It is believed that in addition to the unfortunate woman the ill-fated vessel carried a crew of at least eight men besides her skipper, Captain Priddle.

The Wentworth was a three masted schooner owned in Windsor, N. S., and was bound from Hingham, N. B., to New York City, with a load of plaster.

It was just before dark that the schooner was seen by the keeper of the Nauset Lights lying south, before the gale, with her forecast set. She was about three miles off shore at the time, and it was believed that she would be able to find the entrance of Palsok Bay State and that her way through the narrow channel would be behind the Harbor Light shoal.

But at 8 o'clock the South Patrol of the Old Harbor Life Saving Station, ten miles south before Nauset, suddenly discovered the schooner on the outer bar, head on to the bar. At 9 o'clock half an hour Captain Doane had started his crew opposite the wreck and a line from the gun was fired.

As the little line lightened after being cast toward the wreck it was believed that the crew had caught it and would soon pull aboard the big lifebuoy and reach shore in the breeches buoy. There came no sign from the vessel, however, although lights were shining in the cabin.

Several of the surfmen went down as near the breakers as possible and hauled the schooner through megaliths, but there was no answer. Others burned signal torches.

In the meantime Captain Doane's crew had been reinforced by Captain Clark and his crew from the Oribank station, and several lines were shot out to the vessel, all of which either fell short, or, if reaching the vessel, were useless in the helpless hands of the exhausted crew.

Then the life savers settled down to a night of the storm of the beach, trusting that the vessel would hold together until morning, when it was hoped, the lifeboat could be launched.

As daylight came it was seen that two of the masts, the main and the mizzen, had fallen by the washing of the sea on the vessel. Then it was that the life savers gave up all hope of rescuing any of the crew. The name was ascertained from her quartermaster and that of the stern, which came ashore.

The Wentworth was 228 tons burden, 33 feet long, 35.4 feet in width and 11.9 feet in depth. She was built in Port Greville, N. S., 1889.

The woman whose body was washed ashore was about thirty-two years old. She was fully dressed and had on an outside cloak. On one finger was a heavy plain gold ring. Her face was considerably disfigured, probably from contact with the wreckage. The man was about thirty-five years old, and was fully clad, except that he wore no coat.

Captain Doane and Captain Charles unite in the statement that their experience during the night was the hardest they ever had.

GIVES \$100,000 TO TSKAGEE.

Booker T. Washington's Work Remembered in Will of James Callahan.

RUSSIA LOSES THOUSANDS

May Prove to Be the World's Greatest Battle.

CZAR'S CASUALTIES ABOUT 30,000

Torments Swealed the Streams and Froze the Retreat of the Army—The Japanese Sustained But Small Losses in Comparison—Many Guns Are Captured by Brown Men.

Tokyo, Japan.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which has been enacted in Manchuria. Both armies had been fighting around Shakhe ferociously for a week, and the desperate fighting still continued. It is probable that the death toll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that in this battle about 60,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of them being Russians.

Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian dead left on the field, including those killed in the latest fighting, at over 10,000. Detailed reports received here show that this estimate will probably be exceeded.

It is reckoned, applying the usual calculation as to the ratio of killed to wounded, that the Russian casualties exceed 40,000.

The Right Army (Kuropatkin's) alone has buried 4500 Russians. A dispatch from the Japanese field headquarters says: "The losses sustained by the army opposing our Right Army so far as ascertained are as follows:

"Bodies left near Pencilu on the left bank of the Tai-Tse River, 350; in front of our Pencilu detachment, 1000; at Tellen, 300; near Tumentau, 300; near the right center, 200; near Klen-fukok and north of Tumentau, 1500; near Chienlo, 300; north of Panlusan and near Wumingsu, 150; before the left column near Shatouku and northward, 200; total, 4000.

"The number left in other places has not been counted, but it is large. The enemy's loss in this direction must exceed 20,000. Among the trophies reported captured are 200 shells, six ammunition wagons and much uncounted munition."

The total of the Russian dead left in front of the Centre Army (Nodza's) is estimated at 2500.

General Kuropatkin's story left the Russians still fanatically holding the north bank of the Shakhe River, but the general belief is that this is only the desperate finale of one of the greatest military dramas of history, and that the Russian army as a whole was retreating toward Mukden, having suffered at the most conservative estimate a loss of 30,000.

The weather conditions were even worse than during the retreat from Liaoyang. Streams were bank high and roads were impassable, but it was impossible to say how this would affect the final situation.

Fragmentary reports of the Japanese casualties are coming in. General Oka lost 3500 men.

Estimates of the total Japanese losses were not possible, but they were small in comparison with the frightful losses of the Russians.

BANDITS HOLD UP TOWN.

Scared From Plundering Bank They Defy Armed Citizens and Escape.

Lakota, N. D.—An attempt was made to blow up the safe of the People's State Bank. Two explosions of dynamite awakened the citizens, who turned out with shotguns and revolvers. The bandits forced the guests of the Grace Hotel, nearby, to keep inside the building on penalty of being shot. Among the guests was E. Y. Staley, the Republican candidate for Governor.

The bank safe was wrecked. An alarm was given before the inside steel chest could be blown open and the robbers didn't get a cent. There were five men in the party and it escaped, although hundreds of shells were fired.

KING OF SAXONY DEAD.

King George Passes Away in His Seventieth Year.