

THREE KILLED.

Run Down by a Passenger Train at Spartanburg.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Train Dashed Round the Curve While the Men Were Standing on the Track Watching a Passing Freight Train and Bare Down on Them.

The Spartanburg Journal says in the twinkling of an eye, and with no warning of their impending fate, three men were buried into eternity on Tuesday morning of last week at half past eight o'clock while walking down the Southern railway tracks near the Brawley street crossing, being run down by train No. 36 coming toward the city from Atlanta. The dead men are M. D. Hill, J. E. Stone and Richard Rogers. A fourth man with the party escaped injury and fled in consternation from the scene.

The accident took place thirty yards beyond the trestle over Brawley street. The party of four men were watching, it is presumed, an outgoing freight, and headed not the thundering and heavy roll of the fast mail running behind time at a rapid rate of speed toward the Spartanburg depot.

The huge engine was on the men before they knew of its approach, and the probability is that none of those who were killed had time to realize what had happened before they were knocked unconscious and dead, and their bodies hurled into the air with terrific speed.

The men were on the east track coming towards the city while the heavy freight was pulling out on the west track and while avoiding this train they were suddenly overtaken by the fast mail in their rear, which shot into the party with no warning that they could head, and they were killed instantly.

The bodies of the dead men were horribly mutilated, and Hill's remains especially, were torn and mangled beyond all recognition. It is supposed that he was right in the center of the track when struck and that the point of the pilot caught him and his body was rolled and ground under the heavy engine and when the first people arrived at the scene his remains were a mass of unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. There was not a feature or part of the body that could be identified by looking upon it and men who have seen mutilated corpses say that never before have they been called upon to witness a worse mutilated corpse. In fact, it was thought that Hill's body was rolled under the train and engine for its whole length, remains were found by the first arrivals at the scene of the awful tragedy, lying midway between the rails.

The body of Stone was hurled some twenty or thirty yards down the track and to the right as one approaches the depot, while Rogers' remains were on the opposite side, indicating that the latter two had been hit by the sides of the pilot and thrown to either side of the engine, while Hill was caught and rolled under the heavy engine and train.

The engine which ran over the three men was carrying the first section—the mail section—of No. 36, which was running about two hours behind time and is said to have been speeding along the rails at rapid rate of speed. The train was in charge of Conductor Gordon and Engineer Rogers, and was rounding a curve just beyond the Brawley street trestle, when the accident took place this morning.

The presence of the freight train, which not only attracted the attention of the men walking along the tracks but made it well nigh impossible to hear any warning that might have been given by the approaching passenger, formed a combination of circumstances which scarce could be counteracted by any human agency and the result was a frightful killing.

For many feet along the tracks where the accident took place there was scattered brains, blood, pieces of flesh and clothing, making a sight so ghastly that few cared to gaze upon it. The bodies were later brought into the city and carried to Floyd's undertaking establishment on Church street, where the remains were prepared for burial. The awfulness of the tragedy coming just at the height of the holiday season, cast a gloom over the city all day.

Hill who was the worst mangled of the three, had on his person, tax receipts from Palzer and it is presumed that he had been in the mills here before coming to the city. Rogers is a son of a minister, Rev. J. Rogers who abode at Whitney house ago, and is a young man of about eighteen to twenty years of age at Sixteen Mills. He had relatives in the city. The man Stone, who was among the killed, was a well-to-do man and was from the...

THE SAD STORY

Of a Girl Who Strived to Death in New York.

Stricken With Tuberculosis, She Nursed Aged Aunt Until the Latter Died and Then Succumbed.

A dispatch from New York says a Philadelphia undertaker went to the morgue and got the body of Mary Weeks, who was found dead at 59 Barrow street. He was acting under instructions from the young woman's relatives. He took the remains to Philadelphia for interment.

The girl was found kneeling by herself in the basement of the Barrow street house. She grasped in her dear fingers a broken rosary and an old fashioned letter, describing a scene in the basement room where she came to her lonely end. The letter read:

"Spring had ripened into summer and the day was far spent when I again entered the happy basement. I found Mrs. H. sitting behind her screen, reading her Bible. She arose and warmed my heart by her truly benignant smile, that threw a radiant glory of earth upon her time worn features. They were only two or three articles of furniture left in the room. In the fireplace was a pile of old books and letters, with a broken jewelry box on top. An old copy of Shakespeare's plays lay open at 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'."

Mary Weeks was twenty-five years old. She came from Philadelphia not long ago to nurse her aunt, who was the widow of Dr. Witt Waterman. The old house, which has withstood the changes that have been sweeping over the neighborhood, was once Mrs. Waterman's poverty, but it had been alienated. She still retained the privileges, however, of occupying the basement, and there her niece took care of her for many weeks.

The young woman, however, was stricken with consumption, and she had been taking the open air cure before she came to New York. At one time she became so weak that she had to give up the task of nursing her aunt and went to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. When she regained a little strength, however, she went back to Barrow street and took care of the old woman until she died, on Friday, December 15.

Nobody seems to know how the young woman got along the succeed week. She was too ill to work, and it is believed that she had almost no money. Mrs. Forsay, an aunt of the house, which is now let out in tenements, went to her rooms on Saturday to see how she was getting along. She says she found the sick girl sitting on the side of the bed trying to ring the beads of her rosary, which had been broken.

There were no sheets or blankets on the bed. The girl was crying, and Polly, a little rough-coated terrier, was sitting on the floor looking up into her face. Mrs. Forsay found out that both the dog and mistress were hungry and had nothing to eat. She ran to her rooms and brought them some food. She says she thinks Mary Weeks was too weak to eat and gave all the food to the dog.

Tuesday morning an old friend of Mr. Waterman sent for a portrait of all of the dead man, which will hang on the wall of the front basement room. When Mr. Forsay and the messenger went to the room they found the young woman dead. Dr. Conking, of St. Vincent's hospital, said tuberculosis had caused death. People in the house say that the end was at least accelerated by privations. The little dog was still in the dark, lonely room, where his mistress died. He whined from time to time, but had not strength enough to make much noise.

It is said that Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Weeks were descendants of Capt. Abel Bradley, a notable of the revolution, and that his daughter-in-law, Charlotte Bradley, was once known as "Fady-Braunful" of Greenwich village.

Brave Man It warded. As a reward for defending the post-office at Emma, N. C., four years ago, against four burglars, President Roosevelt has waived the civil service regulations upon the recommendation of Postmaster General Cortellou and promoted S. H. Alexander from a laborer to a clerkship in the department. Not only has the brave North Carolinian been promoted but to accentuate the honor an official statement was issued which gives a full account of the deed. The attempted robbery took place on the night of February 8, 1901, and the official account shows that Alexander, although of small stature, engaged in a desperate struggle with the men, one of whom shot him in the abdomen. Alexander, however, continued to fight, and shot two men, seriously injuring them. He called for assistance and was found lying weak and faint in a pool of blood. The two accomplices who were waiting on the outside carried away the wounded burglar to the house in which they were arrested the same night. Two of them were hanged, February 26, 1902, while the other two received life sentences.

TAKES HIS LIFE.

A Young Man From this State Commits Suicide in

THE CITY OF MOBILE.

Was Short in His Accounts With the Company for Which He Worked. He Was Popular and His Death Was a Shock to His Friends.

A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., to The State says Edward Carew Rice, 33 years of age, a local society favorite and a prominent clubman, who estimated his friends in Mobile by the hundreds, committed suicide some time Thursday morning in the office of the Virginia Carolina Chemical company, of which he was the managing agent. A 32 calibre Smith & Wesson revolver was the means selected by the young man and he took his life deliberately, after leaving a telegram advising persons at Ninety Six S. C., of his suicide.

Another letter near this gave practically the reason for suicide. Rice was found dead in a chair where he was sitting when he sent the bullet crashing through his brain. Temple Quarles, a clerk in the office, was the man to find the body. This was shortly before 9 o'clock Thursday morning. The police were at once notified and Detectives Murphy and Loxey were in charge of the office and it was when newspaper reporters arrived on the scene.

Correspondence which was conveniently placed by young Rice before taking his life gave the probable reason for committing suicide. His accounts are overdrawn and it is because of this that he took his own life, although he did not leave any message to that effect but placed the correspondence between officers of the company relative to his financial status in a position where this could be surmised. After a thorough investigation by the detectives and Chief Rousseau, the body was taken charge of by the Roche undertaking company.

Just what time Edward Carew Rice ended his existence in the manner selected by him is not known, but that it was done some time early Thursday morning is evidenced by the fact that his body was fast becoming rigid and a pool of blood on the floor beside the chair was thoroughly congealed. An other evidence was the fact that he had taken off his coat and placed it on a table where it was found to be wet, which indicates that Mr. Rice entered the office during the heavy down pour of rain shortly before 6 o'clock Thursday morning. The surroundings show that the suicide was a deliberate one.

He could have secured financial assistance in various ways had he but made his wants known to his friends, as those who visited the office Thursday morning proclaimed. Not one of his friends was aware that he was in financial trouble until the circumstances of his suicide became known locally Thursday morning. That his suicide was premeditated is conclusively shown by the following telegram which young Rice placed conspicuously on a table: "Mobile, Dec. 23th. 1905. Send this to H. T. Sharr, Ninety Six, S. C. Ed. Rice found dead in office Thursday morning, signed, Virginia Carolina Chemical Company."

This told the story of suicide, and the following letter, under date of December 27th, addressed to E. A. Taylor, of the sales department of the Virginia Carolina Chemical company, at Montgomery, Ala., and signed by the president of the company, which had been sent to Rice by Mr. Taylor, gave the reason for the suicide. This letter being placed in position where it could be seen: "An swering yours of December 26th, I beg to advise that inclosed slip shows that the account of E. C. Rice, agent, is overdrawn to the extent of \$868.75."

Among his intimate friends Edward Carew Rice was known as 'G. It' Rice, an appellation which is not explained but indicates determination. To them this suicide was a terrible blow and they were at a loss to account for the cause. Young Rice came to Mobile about three years ago from Greenwood, S. C. A short time after his arrival there he began to make many friends and it was not long before he was a favorite in the ranks of the social set of Mobile. He was a very enthusiastic member of the Manassas and Athletic clubs and also of several fraternal organizations. He was a very interesting conversationalist and made friends rapidly.

THE NEWS AT GREENWOOD. A dispatch from Greenwood to the State says: News was received here today of the death of Mr. Edward C. Rice at Mobile, Ala. The people of Greenwood are immeasurably shocked at the sad news, as Mr. Rice was formerly identified with this city and his interests in great degree. He was one of the city's most prominent business men several years ago, being a member of the firm of Hall & Rice. The dispatches state that his body was found in the office of the Virginia Carolina Chemical company at Mobile, in whose employ he was at the time of his death. No details were given as to the cause of his death, and the people of this city and county are anxiously awaiting further news.

SCHOOL FIGURES.

Statistics Presented to Legislature by Supt. O. E. Martin.

There Has Been a Larger Increase in Number of White Pupils Than of Colored.

In his annual report to the general assembly, Hon. O. E. Martin, state superintendent of education, gives interesting figures in regard to the enrollment of pupils in the public schools of this state. There were in the schools of the State for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, a total of 141,391 white children and 161,272 colored, a grand total of 302,663. For the same period for the fiscal year 1904 there were enrolled 135,527 whites and 156,588 colored, making a grand total of 292,115. This shows a gain of 5,836 white children and of 4,684 colored children.

There were 2,661 white schools and 250 negro schools with an average of 52 white pupils and 70 colored to a school. The average number of white pupils to a teacher was 38; colored, 41. The white schools showed an average of 21½ weeks for a session while the colored schools had 15½. The number of schools showed an increase of 7 white and 44 colored over the year preceding.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1905 were as follows: Receipts: Poll tax, \$183,931; 3 mill tax, \$619,863.80; dispensary fund, \$210,971.42; extra levy, \$236,109.74; other sources, \$59,386.29; total, \$1,689,954.15. Expenditures: Teachers, \$1,089,281.12; total expenditures, \$1,314,629.14; balance on hand June 30, 1904, was \$376,970.19.

Receipts fiscal year 1904; Poll tax, \$183,931.01; 3 mill tax, \$624,252.71; dispensary, \$249,766.62; extra levy, \$200,863.25; other sources, \$43,534.15; total revenue, \$1,566,133.74, an increase for 1905 of \$110,000 in round numbers.

It will be observed that for the fiscal year 1905 the dispensary profits are nearly as much for the year preceding when really this does not represent the profits of the dispensary for the calendar year running from January to January, and from the evidence brought out in the dispensary investigation the school fund may show a falling off in dispensary profits for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1906.

Following is the enrollment by counties for the year ending June 30, 1905:

County	White	Colored
Abbeville	2,355	9,952
Aiken	3,779	4,729
Anderson	8,803	5,454
Bamberg	1,467	2,753
Barnwell	2,445	4,361
Beaufort	599	3,183
Berkeley	1,825	3,867
Charleston	5,034	8,951
Cherokee	3,879	1,068
Chester	2,180	4,301
Chesterfield	2,767	1,403
Clarendon	1,995	4,529
Colleton	3,333	3,320
Darlington	2,766	3,876
Dorchester	1,755	1,559
Effingham	1,930	4,256
Fairfield	1,768	5,591
Florence	3,156	3,465
Georgetown	1,317	2,716
Greenville	9,832	4,191
Hammond	2,382	4,931
Hanilton	2,288	2,554
Horry	4,520	1,262
Kershaw	2,202	3,091
Lancaster	3,577	3,064
Laurens	3,297	4,853
Lee	1,893	3,006
Lexington	4,471	2,322
Marion	4,419	4,119
Marlboro	2,318	3,398
Newberry	2,835	4,740
Oconee	4,485	1,133
Orangeburg	5,261	10,231
Pickens	4,224	1,184
Richland	3,670	5,864
Saunders	2,679	2,799
Spartanburg	10,419	5,813
Sumter	2,084	5,353
Union	3,318	3,438
Williamsburg	2,774	3,542
York	4,532	6,993

The number of casualties among the rebels has been decreased owing to a change in their tactics of fighting from houses instead of from barns and sheds. The casualties now number about 200 a day, while twenty-seven houses is the record destroyed by artillery in one day.

Two of the chief leaders of the Moscow revolt have been arrested. The police discovered that a general uprising and revolt had been planned to take place at St. Petersburg in support of the Moscow insurgents. Following the discovery many arrests were made and the movement in St. Petersburg has been checked temporarily.

Advices from Sarat fell of one instance of brutality on part of the Cossacks in the village of Uporori. A Cossack officer demanded that peasants should pay 250 rubles for a horse which had been killed accidentally. The peasants replied that they were too poor and could not pay the amount asked. The officer then ordered Cossacks to fire on peasants, despite the appeal of vicims on their knees that they stop firing. Cossacks mutilated men and outaged the women and practically destroyed the entire village. Many of the victims were thrown into wells by Cossacks. The total casualties numbered twenty-eight killed and over a hundred wounded.

Advices from Moscow say the situation is graver than ever. Hostilities have spread to neighboring districts and peasants are responding to appeals to arm themselves.

Checked to Death. Mrs. Jennie Armstrong, wife of James T. Armstrong, of Armstrong and Parker, iron manufacturers, of Baltimore, Md., checked to death Wednesday while eating a piece of meat. Her husband was a frequent witness of her agony, but was powerless to help her, and was prostrated when told that she was dead. Mrs. Armstrong had been confined to her apartment by indigestion and her meal was carried to her room. She had been talking with her husband while eating and a sudden cessation in her conversation caused him to turn around. He was startled by a gurgling noise. He called for aid and began pounding her on the back. He was unable, however, to dislodge the meat, nor was he or any of the others who came to his assistance able to force it down her throat. Dr. Craig-hill, who was called from a few doors away worked hard to give her relief but Mrs. Armstrong died in agony before the meat could be taken out.

A WOMAN SPY.

Miss Smolianoff, a Young Russian Lady of High Birth, Earns Many of the German Emperor's Military Secrets. She is Caught and Imprisoned.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, says the sensational career of a spy, Miss Zaida Smolianoff, a Russian spy, has been cut short by a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment at Leipzig. Her case demonstrates to what methods the European governments resort in order to ferret out each other's military secrets.

Miss Smolianoff was a typical twentieth century spy, pretty, dashing, of high birth and good education. In St. Petersburg Miss Smolianoff was fetted during one of two seasons as a society beauty. Suddenly, when she had attained her twentieth birthday, her father lost all his money and committed suicide. Her mother died shortly afterward and Miss Smolianoff was left alone in the world with not a cent. She became a governess. The life, however, was drab and humiliating to her.

After a year of drudgery Miss Smolianoff met by chance a young millionaire of the Russian aristocracy, who had formerly been one of her admirers and was genuinely distressed at her unhappiness. He suggested to her a career which would enable her to live in luxury—that she become a spy in the service of the Russian government. He promised to use his influence at the war office to obtain employment for her. Miss Smolianoff consented and was shortly afterward engaged as a spy.

She was dispatched to Germany to learn as many military secrets as possible. She arrived at Berlin provided with exceptional letters of recommendation, which, combined with her appearance and manners, enabled her to achieve a great social success in the German capital. She appeared to have unlimited funds and drove a luxurious carriage and pair with liveried domestics, and maintained a gorgeous apartment in the most fashionable street of Berlin.

Her social connections gave her excellent opportunities. She with d state officials an army officers told telling secrets which they ought to have guarded as jealously as their own lives. She was so alert that her victims had not the slightest idea of how they were being duped. She continued her operations undisturbed for 30 years. During this period she ascertained plans for the defense of Germany's eastern frontier against a possible Russian invasion, as well as the scheme of mobilization if Germany became involved in a war with Russia. She obtained sketches of important fortifications and copies of weighty military documents. Precisely how she achieved all this has not been revealed.

Suspicion was first directed toward her by the suicide of a young officer of brilliant prospects, out of whom Miss Smolianoff had wormed a most important military secret. He left a letter giving this as the cause of his self-destruction. The German authorities closely watched Miss Smolianoff from that day. After several months they had sufficient evidence to justify her arrest.

The trial at Leipzig was behind closed doors, owing to the nature of the military secrets disclosed. It has transpired that Miss Smolianoff received a salary of \$15,000 a year and had communicated to Russia over fifty important military secrets. Had it been possible to prove this legally she would hardly have escaped with a smaller sentence. She had snarled over 100 state officials and army officers and exploited them for her purposes. When she emerges from prison in 15 months she will be expelled from Germany and prohibited from ever again entering the country. German military authorities regard her as the most dangerous and successful spy of recent times.

A Rough Time. A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says without food or water and without scarcely enough air to sustain life, Emil Joseph Kubick, a young German stowaway, 16 years of age, after suffering indescribable tortures for a period of nearly 10 days, was rescued from his perilous position in a narrow space between sacks of coffee in the lower hold of the Mallory steamer Comal at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. He was immediately conveyed to the John Sealy hospital where medical attention was given him. His chances for recovery are considered good. He says his home is at 305 Columbia avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

Old at Odd-fellow's Birthday. John Wade of Sumner, Ia., who has the distinction of being the oldest member of the order of Odd-fellows living, celebrated his 87th birthday Wednesday. He became a member of the order in 1743, when the organization was only a few years old. Mr. Wade is a saddler by profession, but has devoted himself to farming for many years.

Dreaded Blow Up. A dynamite cartridge, which failed to explode when Henderson's Police N. E. was blown up by the Government last summer, has been struck by the dynamite of one of the Eastern Division Companies' dynamite factories. The cartridge was in a corner of the room. It is supposed that he lit it and was thus burned to death.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Two Negroes Killed for Murdering a Barnwell Farmer.

TAKEN FROM A HOUSE

The Atrocious Murder of a White Man in Barnwell County Followed by the So Called Lynching of Negroes Under Arrest For Crime.

A dispatch from Barnwell to The State says on Friday morning of last week it was reported there that Mr. Hayne Craddock, one of the most prominent farmers of that section of the State had been foully murdered. It seems that Mr. Craddock, accompanied by two negroes, went to the farm of a Mr. Cordy, who lives about two miles from Craddock's, to collect some money owed him by a negro named Frank DeLoach, living on Cordy's place. When they reached the house Craddock called D. Losh to the gate and when asked for the money DeLoach became enraged. Hot words were passed and Craddock caught the negro in the collar. The negro then called to his son to bring him his gun. The boy ran out with gun in hand and came up a Craddock from the rear, put the gun about a foot from his back and fired, killed him almost instantly. The two negroes with Craddock spread the alarm while the two murderers returned to their house.

As soon as he heard of the killing Magistrate Umer and his constable, W. H. Carter, went to the home of DeLoach and arrested both him and his son. They were tied together and carried to the home of Craddock and placed under lock and key in an out house with a deputy on guard at the door. As the news continued to spread the friends of Craddock came in from all sides and feeling no high. It was increased to such an extent that at 12 o'clock Sheriff Creech received a telegram from Deputy Carter asking for help, as he feared violence.

The sheriff wired back: "Your magistrate should furnish you with all men needed to protect prisoner. You and he will be held responsible if anything happens." Capt. W. W. Moore of the Barnwell Guards and Corporal Warner left as soon as they heard of the trouble in hopes of persuading the mob to let the law take its course. When they arrived the feeling seemed to have abated some and the clearer heads in the crowd declared that the negroes would receive no injury. These men then returned to Barnwell, thinking that all was well.

Sheriff Creech left for the scene of the tragedy as soon as possible. He met the men from Barnwell and was told that there was no danger of a lynching. He went on, however, until he met another man, who told him that the prisoners were being carried to Barnwell. He then retraced his steps, coming back to Barnwell in order to make ready to protect the men when they might try to lynch them. In the meantime, however, after the departure of Capt. Moore and others the mob decided to take matters into their own hands and when the deputy, who had been on watch all the previous night and that morning went off a "few steps" to relieve himself, the mob broke the locks and spirited the negroes away, the constables never seeing them alive again. A search was instituted at once and a sequel of the broken lock was soon found on the Saltchallah river, about 200 yards from the public road crossing at Rays. There lay the mangled and mutilated bodies of old man Frank DeLoach and his son John, as they had been shot down and their bodies riddled with bullets from pistols and shotguns.

Coroner Warner held the inquest, the jury being composed of seven white and five negroes. The verdict was the one usual in such cases, i. e., "That the deceased came to their deaths from gunshot and pistol wounds in the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Wants It Dropped. President Roosevelt's attention having been called to a dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, to the effect that a subscription was about to be started for wedding presents for Miss Alice. The president stated that while he deeply appreciated the evidence of good will he hoped nothing of the kind would be undertaken. In fact he wished particularly that the proposed collection of funds should not be made.

All Were Lost. The British bark "Fawn" of Westport, Cape Cod, from New York, was captured, and all on board were lost. The vessel was captured by a privateer and all the cargo was destroyed.

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