

## FATAL ACCIDENT

### PEEPLES KILLS COLUMBIA NEGRO UNINTENTIONALLY

#### IN PUTTING UP PISTOL

Attorney General Explains to Coroner's Jury the Circumstances Leading up to Deplorable Affair—There Was No Difficulty Between Him and Dead Negro.

Robert Marshall, colored, was killed Saturday night by Attorney General Thomas H. Peeples at the Elks' Club in Columbia, where the negro was employed as chef. According to those at the club the shooting was entirely accidental and Mr. Peeples is sorry beyond expression, at the happening.

Sheriff McCain, of Richland county, was on hand personally at the club soon after the shooting and on the suggestion that Mr. Peeples get a good night's rest at the mansion he sent a deputy with him. Sheriff McCain was heard to express the opinion that this was a matter of form, although the shooting was explained as accidental.

The investigation by the coroner's jury was held Sunday night and resulted in the verdict that Robert Marshall, the negro cook at the Elks' Club, came to his death Saturday night from the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Attorney General Thomas H. Peeples. It is stated that the Attorney General will be brought to trial at the January term of court for accidental homicide.

All the testimony brought out at the inquest tended to show that the shooting was an accident. Attorney General Peeples himself made a statement to the jury in which he explained the discharge of the pistol, his reason for having it and all the matters leading up to the unfortunate occurrence at the club.

In effect Mr. Peeples stated that he had placed the pistol in his automobile Saturday when his mother went with her brother to Lexington. The return trip was made by Mrs. Peeples with a strange chauffeur and he desired that she should have the pistol for protection. When he went to the Elks' Club at 10 o'clock Saturday night he took the pistol out of the car and carried it upstairs to the club rooms with the intention of leaving it there.

"I do not carry a pistol," said Mr. Peeples, "and wanted to leave the weapon at the club." He said that as he walked behind the buffet to place the weapon near the cash register Capt. J. H. Weaver, who was standing behind the counter, asked him to let him see the pistol. He stated that he was handing it over when the pistol discharged, killing the negro cook who was standing in front of the buffet at the monument.

From the testimony of other witnesses it was brought out that the pistol was cocked. Mr. Peeples stated that he did not know of this. "My God, what have I done!" exclaimed Mr. Peeples when he saw the negro fall after the discharge of the gun. "I felt like blowing out my own brains," he said. All witnesses testified the Attorney General was distressed and Sheriff McCain said he wept as he told him of the shooting a few minutes after it happened.

The supposition is that the hammer of the gun struck the counter as Mr. Peeples handed the gun to Mr. Weaver, and it was thereby discharged. Sheriff McCain made an examination of the room that bore out the statements of witnesses with reference to the range of the bullet, and the doctor's testimony also confirmed this.

A brother of the dead negro was present at the shooting. He afterwards stated that he had heard no words passed between his brother and Mr. Peeples, and the first thing he knew was the pistol's report which he was very much surprised to hear. The brother is an employee of the club also.

All witnesses agreed that no words passed between Mr. Peeples and the negro before the shooting. The other negro help in the club also testified to this.

Capt. J. H. Weaver, conductor on the Southern railway, bore out Mr. Peeples' statements with regard to the discharge of the gun. Capt. Weaver says he was standing right next to the Attorney General.

Assistant Attorney General Fred H. Dominick appeared as counsel for Mr. Peeples and questioned witnesses briefly. Solicitor Wade Hampton Cobb appeared for the State. He will be the prosecuting officer at the trial.

#### Postmaster Suicides.

Despondent because of ill-health and business reverses, Postmaster D. Kirkland, of Homerville, Ga., who also a prominent merchant, committed suicide Sunday night by shooting himself.

#### Burned to Death.

Zack Roby, a tenant on the place of Mr. C. H. Mathis, near Blackville, was cremated one night last week when the house in which he was living burst down.

## LOOK OUT FOR FAKES

QUACK "REMEDIES" ARE FINDING A READY SALE.

State Veterinarian Issues Warning Against Many So-Called "Sure Cures" Being Advertised.

A circular advising the farmers of South Carolina against the purchase of certain alleged "sure cures" for hog cholera has been issued from Clemson College by M. Ray Powers, State veterinarian.

"Hog cholera remedies," says the circular, "of all kinds, many of which are advertised as 'sure cures' are finding ready sale throughout South Carolina." With the purpose of protecting our citizens from this form of quackery the veterinary division of Clemson college will upon request of any citizens of this State test any of these so-called cures or remedies. A sealed package of the remedy to be tested should accompany the request.

Concerning one remedy offered for sale in South Carolina the circular says:

"With this remedy, which was purchased direct from the manufacturers, we received a bountiful supply of testimonials and other literature. From these we quote the following extravagant statements: 'Properly handled, the remedy will stamp the cholera out of the United States in five years. For with it you can raise immune pigs from one generation to another, and there would be no material for the germ to work on.'"

"It is also claimed that this wonderful remedy will save 92 per cent to 95 per cent of hogs in an infected herd if taken in time. The directions for treatment of sick hogs are as follows:

'Keep hogs without food for thirty-six hours, then feed twice daily for a period of eight days, boiled corn over which the remedy has been spread. In addition these sick hogs are supposed to have sufficient appetite to consume, twice daily, slop containing this remedy.' Any one familiar with hog cholera knows that the appetite is usually lost in the early stages of the disease, and hogs suffering from the acute form of cholera are dead or near death before eight days have elapsed. In the printed directions, however, great stress is laid on the necessity for not giving more than the hogs will clean up greedily and 'to go slow, keep hungry.' Needless to say, we experienced considerable difficulty in giving this remedy."

Referring to another remedy offered for sale the circular says:

"If the value of this preparation could compare with the nerve of its manufacturers, it would undoubtedly be a specific for cholera. They offer to demonstrate at the company's expense, the efficiency of this wonderful remedy before any body of farmers or State experiment station. After testing this remedy we wrote the manufacturers asking them to demonstrate to us the value of this preparation. Two men were sent to the college, and we outlined the following tests:

"To prove the value of the remedy as a preventive. Five or six susceptible pigs to be treated by the company's representatives for as long a time as they demand necessary to protect them from cholera. After treatment these pigs were to be exposed to the disease.

"Objection was made to this test on the ground that the company did not make the positive claim that the remedy would protect hogs from cholera. We, however, insisted upon this test, as the company's literature was so worded as to leave the impression that the remedy was a preventive.

"To prove that a majority of susceptible pigs to be divided into equal lots. Lot No. 1, pigs to be injected with virus and then turned over to the company's representatives for them to demonstrate their ability to save these pigs. (It will be noted that we did not ask that treatment be deferred until pigs became sick. This should have been done to make the test conclusive.) Lot No. 2, pigs to be exposed to sick hogs and as soon as they became sick the demonstrators were to cure them. Objection was also raised to this test, but, as the manufacturers claimed that the remedy would cure hogs affected with cholera, their representatives were obliged to agree to this test.

"To prove that a majority of susceptible pigs, exposed to cholera, could be saved by the remedy. A sick hog to be placed in a disinfected pen with four or five susceptible pigs. All pigs to be given the remedy and the company's representatives to save as many as they could with their remedy. This was the only test to which no objection was raised.

"The company's representative were informed that in order to prevent the injection of susceptible pigs with anti-hog cholera serum, it would be necessary for us to keep the pigs under constant supervision during the day and under lock and key at night.

"Proposed test No. 3 was commenced the first day. The writer left the college that evening with the understanding that the other proposed tests were to be undertaken the

## GAILLARD IS DEAD

### FAMOUS SOUTH CAROLINIAN DIES AT BALTIMORE

#### CONQUEROR OF CULEBRA

Born at Winstonsboro, David Dubose

Gaillard Becomes One of the Foremost of Army Engineers and Was Largely Responsible for the Success at Panama.

Lieut. Col. David Dubose Gaillard, United States army, who directed the engineering work in the Culebra Cut, a division of the Panama canal, died at John Hopkins hospital at Baltimore Friday. Lieut. Col. Gaillard had been a patient at the hospital since August 17 last, suffering from a growth in the head, the result of seven years' arduous labor in the tropical climate of the Canal Zone.

He failed gradually but steadily, and for the last two months had been in a state of coma, due to the pressure of the cranial growth upon the brain cells. The physicians decided some time ago that an operation was useless and might hasten his death. He is survived by his widow and a son, Lieut. David P. Gaillard, United States army. Both were at the bedside when he died.

Lieut. Col. Gaillard was born at Winstonsboro, S. C., in 1854. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1874 and since that time had won many honors in the engineering service. A bill was introduced in congress last month promoting him to the rank of colonel in recognition of his distinguished services which culminated in the great engineering feat in the Culebra section of the Panama canal. When Culebra Cut was flooded by the blasting of Gamboa dike on October 10 last Col. Gaillard lay unconscious in his bed at the hospital.

Col. Gaillard's death is the culmination of a breakdown incurred by long hours of work and exposure in the Canal Zone, where he plied his skill as an engineer against the shifting soil of the Culebra Cut. To him had been given the most difficult task in connection with the canal's construction, to master the landslides and quicksands which extended for eight miles along the line of the Culebra cut.

During the early years of his contest with the landslides Col. Gaillard never knew what a morning was to bring forth. Over night the mountains moved and covered with their deposit the tracks and even the cars, which were used to remove material from the Culebra Cut runs through the backbone of the American continent. Gaillard dug indomitably until hill after hill found its angle of repose and he checked the landslides save at Cucuracha and points nearby. There the sliding was persistent, but had visibly weakened, when the engineer was compelled to stop his work and seek rest.

For the greater period of his work on the Isthmus Col. Gaillard was without a chief assistant. He wanted to save money. He gave his attention not only to the great engineering problems, but to all the details of shovel work, train work and drainage. He checked up on the small things and once it was computed that by his careful oversight he had saved the government \$17,000,000.

Men who worked with him said that he gave twelve hours of each day to the Culebra Cut. In addition he had a voice in all matters pertaining to engineering work in the zone, to civil administration and to the general conduct of affairs. The hard work, the nervous strain, the worry and the tropical climate combined broke his health at the hour of his final triumph. There was little left there to be done but to remove the soft earth of the side of Cucuracha.

#### MADE MURDEROUS ATTACK.

Negro Named Oliver Adams Assaulted Mr. George Hughes.

The Greenwood Index says Mr. George Hughes, a well known farmer who lives below New Market close to Lebanon church was murderously assaulted Tuesday morning by a negro named Oliver Adams. Oliver was a cropper on Mr. Hughes place. He did not come up Monday to attend to the work of attending to the stock and while he and Mr. Hughes were weighing cotton Tuesday, Mr. Hughes reproved him for it. The negro resented it and picking up the stick which was used to hold up the steel-yards for weighing struck Mr. Hughes several blows with it. Mr. Hughes had his right arm broken and several very painful cuts on the head and face.

following morning. We regret to say that these tests were never completed, owing to the fact that the company's representatives packed their belongings and left by the earliest train on the following morning.

"We can truthfully say that the injection of water would have been equally beneficial," says the bulletin, regarding another remedy which was given a thorough test.

## FEAR HUERTA HAS TRICK

BELIEVE HUERTA IS PREPARING TO SURPRISE THEM.

#### FEDERALS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ABANDONED OUTLYING DISTRICTS IN ORDER TO MORE EFFECTIVELY GUARD INTERIOR.

The feeling has spread among rebel leaders that the Huerta government is preparing some sinister surprises in connection with the projected march of Gen. Francisco Villa's army toward Mexico City.

That the Federal troops had abandoned nearly all of the northern part of the republic, after they had been beaten and forced to seek safety in the mountains or on the United States border, and that Gen. Salvador Mercado, the Federal commander, had pronounced his forces bankrupt, was not accepted as indicating that the rebels will be unresisted in their advance south.

The idea prevailed that some of Gen. Salvador Mercado's federal troops, after evacuating Chihuahua, possibly might have left the main body and swung around to the north and west in an attempt to throw a force between Villa and his base at Juarez.

Should Villa lose his communication with Juarez he would be isolated in Chihuahua and thus be in the position of the federals before they evacuated that city. Direct communication with Villa's headquarters showed that no federals had been seen anywhere with Villa's slow progress towards the State capital was merely precautionary.

Villa, himself, is convinced that the hurrying away of the federal generals without being put under fire was sufficient indication that they are disheartened and fearful of mutiny by the unpaid soldiers and in consequence no more important fighting is to be expected until the rebel army invades the territory south of Chihuahua. Meantime he is moving cautiously. The extension of their territory has placed new responsibilities upon the rebels. It consists in protecting the property which formerly they were engaged in destroying.

Belief is expressed that the Federals had an object in evacuating Chihuahua and other isolated Federal garrisons, where it was impossible for them to do much more than defend themselves, and that their purpose in abandoning their post was to permit a more concerted and energetic defense in the central and southern states, where forces are more numerous and communication easier.

Gen. Villa's intention to augment his present army of 1,000 by scattered bands about Torreon and Zacatecas, and to mass a solid force of 20,000 or more rebels on the march in a unique position. Heretofore they have been scattered, while the strength of the Federals was divided by their having to garrison the northern cities.

As the rebels gain territory the relative positions of the Federals and rebels will be reversed, the latter having to protect what they have won, while the Federals will be more at liberty for aggressive fighting. It was this condition that led Villa to consider whether the government at Mexico City was not planning a campaign of considerable extent further south and when the comparatively undisciplined rebel forces might have to contend with greater numbers and superior fighting machinery.

Word came from the vicinity of Ojinaga, on the Texas border, that Gen. Mercado and the other Federal officers and troops were moving slowly and that many of the civilians were on foot. The rebels had promised not to disturb them until the border was reached.

The picturesque exodus of the people across the desert has attracted thousands of persons to Presidio, Texas, opposite Ojinaga. Somewhere behind the refugees a bullion train is straggling across the desert with \$2,500,000 worth of metal from the silver mines of Parral. Parral has been cut off from train service for months, and it was decided to bring the silver to the border in wagons.

#### METEORIC SHOWERS.

Cheraw People Are Astounded by Rare Visitation.

At 10:30 o'clock Thursday night there was a meteoric shower near Sheraw. One aerolite burst with a terrific noise, like a clap of thunder, the shining fragments flying in all directions. Many persons in that town mistook the crash, thinking something had fallen in their houses and lighted lamps to investigate. One family thought their mother had fallen out of bed and went to get her back in bed. Many supposed it was an earthquake and made for outdoors, badly frightened. However, they have settled back into their old habits, and no damage was done.

#### Burned to Death.

G. W. Gay of Cartersville, Ga., patient in a private sanitarium there, was burned to death early Thursday in a fire that destroyed a cottage in which he and four others were housed. His room door had been locked.

## BURNED TO DEATH

### TWENTY-EIGHT MEN CAUGHT IN BOSTON DEATH TRAP

#### NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE

Cheap Hotel in Tenement District is Quickly Consumed—Back Rooms Had Been Rented for the Night and

Inmates Had Doors Locked, Preventing Access to Fire Escapes.

Twenty-five men were killed in a fire which swept through the upper floors of the Arcadia hotel, a lodging house in the south portion of Boston Wednesday. Others are missing. Scores were taken to hospitals suffering from burns and injuries received in jumping from windows. Nearly all the bodies were terribly burned and mutilated, making identification impossible.

The victims who were in poor circumstances who had resorted to the place for a night's lodging. Caught in the crowded bunks on the top floor of the five-story brick building and in the small rooms on the fourth floor they were helpless. When they were aroused the stairways were in flames and there was a mad rush for the fire escapes at the rear. Practically all the men were naked.

Many were rescued by the firemen and police. Some escaped by walking a shaky plank stretched to an adjoining building or by jumping across a five-foot alley to neighboring roofs. The property loss is only \$25,000. The Arcadia was located at the corner of Washington and Larcena streets. The lower floors were occupied by stores.

The fire apparently started in a hallway closet on the street floor. The flames swept up the wooden stairways and burned through the roof. According to William Walsh, the night clerk, there were 178 lodgers in the building when the fire was discovered by a passing newsboy. After turning in an alarm he rushed into the building, awakening the men with his shouts. The top floor was one large room filled with cots and bunks.

On the fourth floor where the loss of life was heaviest, there were 30 tiny rooms, like cells, with two cots in each. A hallway ran through the center. Nearly all those occupying rooms on the front of the building perished. The men in the rear rooms, opening on the fire escape had locked the doors when they went to bed and those in front were unable to reach the fire escape.

When the firemen arrived flames were shooting 20 feet in the air from the windows on the fourth and fifth floors and the fire escapes and the roof were a mass of shrieking, struggling humanity. Despite shouts of assurance from below, three men jumped from the roof. Two were instantly killed. The third, who had wrapped a mattress around himself, escaped with a few bruises.

Life nets were quickly stretched by the firemen and many were rescued in this manner. Others were taken down ladders with the flames sweeping about them. The intense heat soon drove the firemen from their ladders and made it necessary to fight the fire from the street and from the elevated railway structure running in front of the building.

It was nearly an hour after the firemen arrived before they were able to enter the lodging house. The first man to ascend a smoking ladder shouted: "My God, boys, that place is littered with dead."

#### UNUSUAL CASE.

Saluda Girl Gets \$1,000 Damages for Mistreatment.

On the ground that an agent of the Southern Railway company had encouraged others to attempt to hug and kiss Miss Emma Rodgers, a 16-year-old Saluda girl, a jury in the court of common pleas at Saluda returned a verdict of \$1,000 in favor of the young woman. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

It appears that Miss Rodgers, while in the passenger station at Ward in August last, was mistreated, and the allegation of the complaint was that the agent of defendant failed and neglected to give the protection to the young girl that the law requires and that, acting in concert with others, he aided and abetted and encouraged others to attempt to hug and kiss the plaintiff. Miss Rodgers is only about 16 years of age and was on her way to Grantville to visit relatives when the alleged misconduct and maltreatment occurred. A verdict for \$1,000 was returned against the railroad.

#### Farmer Drinks Poison.

Despondency over the condition of his health is said to have caused J. C. Tolleson, a well known farmer of Laurens county, to drink a sufficient quantity of carbolic acid to cause his death at a late hour Thursday night.

#### Forty-six Lives Lost.

Forty-six lives were lost Thursday by the foundering of the Swedish steamer Malmberget off Bodo, Norway.

## WILL HONOR GAILLARD

WORK OF LATE CANAL ENGINEER IS APPRECIATED.

#### Congress Will Probably Give Some Evidence of Its Gratitude to Engineer Who Gave up His Life.

Much sympathetic attention has been attracted in Washington by the collapse of Col. David DuBose Gaillard, says a news-dispatch from that place, immediately after the close of his great work on the Panama canal, his illness resisting all the efforts of the ablest physicians and culminating in his death a few days ago.

Col. Gaillard, as nearly everybody knows, was in charge of the Culebra division of the canal. His problem was to dig the famous Culebra Cut and overcome the landslides. While there will be slides from time to time at various places along the route of the interoceanic waterway, as the report of Col. Goethals warns, it is nevertheless, beyond question that the main battle has been won and that the cessation of the slides is only a matter of time. The chief credit for this, as Washington sees the matter, goes to the South Carolina engineer, whose nervous system gave way irretrievably after the worst of the struggle was over.

There is a peculiar pathos in the manner in which Col. Gaillard's breakdown first manifested itself. He had just accomplished the solution of what was regarded as the last very difficult problem connected with the completion of his division. He was taking a walk along the side of the mighty excavation with a friend, contemplating the almost finished achievement, when all at once he asked a question which started his companion by indicating utter ignorance that such a thing as the canal or Panama existed.

In a few more minutes it was apparent that the colonel's memory was a blank with regard to everything that had occurred since he had come to the Isthmus. This remarkable condition never changed, though, for a while, strange to say, the stricken genius was able to recall clearly the events and labors of his career previous to his assignment to Panama. All the circumstances of the case prove that the man sacrificed his life in this crowning work as certainly as ever a soldier did in battle—only in this instance the battle lasted for years.

It is taken for granted that congress will suitably honor the memory of Gaillard, but just what form the legislation will take remains to be seen. If he had recovered he would in all probability have received promotion to the rank of brigadier general. Since his death, however, it is understood that if no member of the South Carolina delegation in congress offers a bill to have the government take care of Mrs. Gaillard, one will be so introduced by either Representative Austin of Tennessee or Representative Tavener of Illinois immediately. It is desired, it is said, to have some South Carolina member take the initiative in the matter, but if this is not done then one of the other two just mentioned will probably propose to have the government pay Mrs. Gaillard \$100 a month during her lifetime in recognition of the services of her distinguished husband.

#### KILLED ON BORDER.

Laurens Man, Attached to Cavalry, Meets Death at Post.

On Sunday the funeral of the late Joseph Wood, of Laurens county, member of the Fifteenth cavalry, U. S. A., who was killed on the Mexican border November 21, was held at Mount Bethel church, in the western part of that county, the body having reached home on Saturday. Young Wood was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Wood of the Mount Bethel section and enlisted in the United States service about two years ago. While out with a detachment of cavalry along the Mexican border he received fatal gunshot wounds, but the particulars have not been obtained.

#### Admitted to the Bar.

The State board has recommended that the following be admitted to the bar: J. C. McGowan, of Laurens; Paul S. Dodson, of Abbeville; Olin L. Etack, of Columbia; D. E. Finley Jr., of Yorkville; W. A. Isgett, of St. Matthews; John T. Sloan, of Columbia; T. M. Munro, of Union; James M. Lynch, of Florence.

#### Smothered While Asleep.

Eugene Williams, a negro employed at the Farmers' Oil Mill, of Anderson, was smothered to death Thursday when he fell asleep near the overflow of a cotton seed flue. The seed poured on him as he slept and before the other laborers noticed the negro's disappearance life was extinct.

#### Negro Suicides.

Monday evening about 8 o'clock a negro named Foy Henderson, of Rock Hill, shot his wife in the shoulder and ran from the house, pursued by the police. Pressed closely he ran into the negro Baptist Church and turned his gun on himself, blowing the top of his head off.