

THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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UNCERTAIN IS TAFT

Civil Governor of Philippines Short on Suggestions.

IS PUZZLED OVER SITUATION

Tells Senate Committee That He Really Don't Know What Is Best Government Policy For the Islands.

A Washington special says: The hearing of Governor Taft on the Philippine question by the senate committee Saturday on the Philippines began with a series of questions by Senator Patterson in regard to the fitness of Filipinos for jury duty. Mr. Patterson asked whether the native population on which the voting franchise is bestowed could not be trusted to do jury duty. The governor replied in the negative, saying they are so used to corruption in the administration of justice that they could not be trusted.

Referring to the petition of the federal party, Governor Taft said all the cases of imprisonment referred to there were for military and civil offenses. Practically there are no civil prosecutions for political offenses at this time. Governor Taft said that the original draft of the federal party platform had been submitted to the commission, and that the declaration for statehood was then more explicit than was ultimately adopted.

"My recollection," he said, "is that we said to the representatives of the party that this must be far in the future, and that we could make no promise one way or another."

"Is not the commission responsible for the formation of the federal party?" asked Senator Dubois.

"No, it was not," Governor Taft responded.

Senators Patterson, Carmack and Culberson asked numerous questions, based upon the meritorious of the federal party calculated to bring out Governor Taft's idea as to what, if any, promise should be made to the Filipinos in the way of government for the future.

Replying to an inquiry from Mr. Patterson as to the denunciation in the memorial of a colonial form of government, Governor Taft said the memorialists mean just what they say, that they favor ultimate statehood.

Replying to Mr. Carmack as to the wisdom of making the Philippines an integral part of the United States, the witness said the condition in the Philippines today is such that the restoration of the constitution of the United States cannot be safely extended to those islands.

Governor Taft advocated the establishment of a stable government for the present, with the understanding that at some time in the future the Americans and the Filipinos could reach an agreement as to what should be done in the way of government, or in maintaining relations; "but," he said, "whether the islands should have their independence, whether they should be given a quasi independence or whether they should be made a state of the union is so far in the future that I have reached no conclusion."

"The great evil of the present time with reference to the Philippines is the current discussion of their future so long before that can be fixed."

Replying to a question by Senator Carmack, he said he would not favor a promise even of a form of government such as is given to the territories of the United States. He also said he was opposed to extending the constitution to those islands.

In reply to a number of questions by Senator McCoombs, based upon the democratic substitute for the Philippine tariff bill, Governor Taft said that to turn the government of the archipelago over to the Filipinos as therein proposed would, in his opinion, result in anarchy.

He had no doubt, however, that the Filipinos could form a government as they had done under Aguinaldo.

ABDUCTORS ARE ATTACKED.

Brigands Fight Brigands For Possession of Miss Stone and Ransom.

Referring to the reported engagements between brigands for the possession of Miss Stone, the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris says:

"The captors of Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka have been attacked by another band of brigands, seeking to secure the prisoners in order to get the ransom."

"Twenty men on both sides were killed during the fight, but the original captors of the missionary were victorious."

STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

Is Accusation Hurdled at Mr. Lodge By Mr. Patterson.

A sharp clash occurred in the senate Wednesday between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the admission of representatives of the press to the investigation which the Philippines committee is conducting. The Colorado senator desired that all newspaper men be admitted to the hearings, declaring that as now conducted they were of a star chamber character.

TOLSTOI REPORTED DYING.

World-Famous Reformer and Novelist Suffers Serious Relapse.

A St. Petersburg cablegram states that Leo Tolstoy has suffered a relapse and is dying.

According to a dispatch to the Associated Press from London February 19 Count Tolstoy is suffering from heart failure and inflammation of the lungs.

POWERS ARE STILL GROWLING

In Regard to Their Attitude Toward Your Uncle Sam Before the Hispano-American War.

A Washington special says: In view of the statements and contradictions, more or less of an official nature, coming from the principal European capitals respecting the attitude of the powers individually toward the United States just preceding the Spanish-American war, officials at the capital feel a natural reluctance to being drawn into the controversy, and it is with difficulty that official statements may be had on this subject.

One fact remains, namely, that the European ambassadors and ministers in Washington called upon President McKinley April 7, 1898, in the effort to prevent war.

The matter now in controversy is what happened after that call and the question at issue is as presented in the latest phase of the European dispatches, did Lord Pauncefote undertake to secure the support of the other European powers in an attempt to force restraint upon the United States?

Lie Given to Germany.

A London dispatch says: The under secretary for the foreign office, Lord Cranborne, replying in the house of commons Tuesday to a question of Henry Norman, liberal, who asked whether the government's attention had been called to the statement in the German press, and alleged to have received official confirmation at Berlin, to the effect that Great Britain, April 14, 1898, through her ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, proposed a fresh note, in which the powers should declare that Europe did not regard the armed intervention of the United States in Cuba as justifiable, and that in consequence of Germany's refusal to accept this proposal, the step was abandoned, said:

"No, sir. Her late majesty's government never proposed through her majesty's ambassador or otherwise any declaration adverse to the action of the United States in Cuba. On the contrary, her late majesty's government declined to assent to any such proposal."

Lord Cranborne's answer to Mr. Norman was received with rounds of applause.

Mr. Norman later said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am perfectly satisfied, and of course implicitly believe that statement of the British ministers."

John Redmon, Irish leader, commented on Lord Cranborne's statement as follows:

"That the feeling which existed in America that England did so much for the United States at the time of the war is all humbug. To my personal knowledge the majority of the members of the house of commons were strongly anti-American in those days. I have no doubt Germany has evidence to prove her assertions."

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SAFES WERE FIREPROOF.

Vast Sums Are Recovered From Ruins In Paterson, N. J.

Money and securities said to amount to \$3,000,000 were recovered from the two huge vaults under the ruins of the First National bank at Paterson, N. J., Monday afternoon. Books, papers, bullion and paper money were found unharmed. Guarded by files of soldiers with fixed bayonets, the treasure was conveyed to the Paterson savings institution in a two-horse dray.

Buried beneath the ruins of the city hall were found the safes which belonged to the comptroller's office and in these also the papers, legal documents and public records were found unharmed. The safe of the Passaic Water Company, under the ruins of the building, which stood at Nos. 107 and 109 Washington street, were destroyed by the fire and the only part of their contents recovered was \$500 in silver.

Conservative opinion is now inclined to cost \$2,000,000 from the aggregate loss of \$10,000,000 given out immediately after the conflagration, and \$8,000,000 probably will be accepted finally as the actual cost of the fire. It was stated Tuesday that the insurance amounted to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

GEORGIA ROAD ACCEPTS.

Assents Without Conditions to State Depot Proposition.

Upon his return to Atlanta from Charleston Wednesday Governor Cannon found awaiting him a letter from General Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia railroad, accepting the state's proposal with reference to the building of a new depot on the state's property in Atlanta.

The Georgia railroad accepts the state's proposal practically unconditionally. The only provisions are the formal ones relating to the acceptance by the other roads.

WIFE DID THE SHOOTING.

Supposed Dying Policeman Explodes "Theory" of Atlanta Detectives.

Policeman James M. Duncan, in the Grady Hospital at Atlanta, has made a full statement about his wife shooting him between the eyes Saturday night. He became conscious Monday morning and was able to talk. He said his wife did the shooting and shot his son, and he also says the shot was fired by Mrs. Duncan after she had threatened to kill him.

Dr. Rixey Takes Charge of Office.

At Washington Tuesday, Dr. P. M. Rixey, the new surgeon general of the navy, entered upon the duties of that office.

HENNERY TO DEWEY.

Alleged Letter of Apology for German Errors at Manila.

It is said in Washington that a lengthy letter has been forwarded to Admiral Dewey by Prince Henry, of Prussia through a warm personal friend. It expresses the kindest personal regard and is in a way an apology from Germany to the admiral. Prince Henry admits that the Germans made errors at Manila, and that Admiral Dewey was right and acted best in all things.

POSSE AND BANDITS

In Desperate Fray Resulting in Six Dead and Six Wounded.

Seven men were killed and at least fourteen were seriously injured by a huge bowlder, weighing fifteen tons, crashing into the caboose of a work train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad twenty miles west of Little Rock, Ark., at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The work train was headed west, the engine pushing six cars and a caboose. As it was passing along the track under the high bluffs bordering the river two miles west of Little Mammelle, the crew saw a heavy rock rolling with awful velocity down the steep declivity, having been detached from the hillside by the rains. The train was going slowly, but was almost upon the rock when it struck the track. Engineer Nazor reversed his engine at once, but it was so close upon the obstacle that the train struck it with almost full force. The caboose was at the head of the train, and was shivered into splinters. Most of the men who were killed and injured were in the caboose.

BURNED OUT OF BARRICADE

Desperate Gang of Mountaineers Defy Arrest and Battle to a Finish Near Middlesboro, Kentucky.

Six men are dead and as many more are dying as the result of a battle between officers from Middlesboro and mountaineers, says a special to the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune from its Middlesboro, Ky., correspondent.

The battle, which was one of the most desperate affairs of its kind in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Lee Turner's "Quarter House" saloon, 3 1/2 miles from Middlesboro.

Last month Turner had some mules and other goods leveled on in payment for a debt, and a few nights ago, it is alleged, he, with others, went to Virginia, where the property had been taken, secured what was formerly his, and returned to the "Quarter House."

Wednesday Deputy Sheriff William Thompson summoned a posse of ten or fifteen men for the purpose of arresting Turner at his "Quarter House" saloon. The Louisville and Nashville refused to convey the officers to the saloon, and they walked through the mountains.

Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him, and he and his men, fifteen in number, gave the officers a warm reception. The saloon is well suited for an attack like this. It is built of huge logs and is surrounded by a 30-foot fence, in which loop holes are cut, so that the inmates can shoot outsiders. Turner's surrender was demanded.

His reply was a round of shot. Charles C. Cecil, of Middlesboro, was riding in plain view of the Turner gang. Some one raised a window of the log drive and shot Cecil, who fell dead. Instantly the man at the window fell back, pierced by a half dozen bullets.

Then the firing began in earnest, the officers scattering and hiding behind trees and rocks, and pouring a galling fire into the mountain fortress.

In the fight John Doyle, a former railroad man, was badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and Simon Bean, another ex-railroader, was shot in the hand.

The town men gathered closer around Turner's place, undaunted at the shots which whizzed around them. As soon as Cecil was killed his companions determined to burn Turner's rendezvous, and in the midst of the battle a fellow applied a torch to an exposed side of the building.

A few minutes later the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the window and were immediately shot down.

The posse surrounded the barricade, determined to let none escape. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, in some manner escaped, and is now at Mingo mines, eight miles from Middlesboro. Several of his men perished in the flames.

CHARLESTON REASSURED.

President Wires Hopes of Visiting Exposition at Some Future Date.

President Wagener, of the Charleston Exposition Company, received the following dispatch from President Roosevelt Wednesday:

"Groton, Mass., February 12.—President F. W. Wagener, Charleston.—Please accept from Mrs. Roosevelt and myself and in behalf of those who would have accompanied us to the exposition, hearty congratulations and good wishes. We look forward to the pleasure of visiting Charleston and the exposition at some future date."

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

PHILANTHROPIST KILLS HIMSELF

One-Time Wealthy Chicagoan Suicides to Hide Poverty.

At Chicago Friday Peter Buschwald, a pioneer real estate dealer, was found dead in his office. The body sat upright in a chair with the feet resting on a desk near by.

When the door was opened eight gas jets were found to be open and the police therefore claim that Mr. Buschwald committed suicide. The deceased at one time was possessed of a fortune, but of late years is said to have given it away in charities he could ill-afford.

VENABLES WIN SUIT.

Government Must Pay Atlanta Firm \$6,014.60 on a Contract.

The Venable Construction Company, in its suit against the national government for \$9,981.07 for fortification work on Tybee Island, done during the latter nineties, was awarded \$6,014.60 by Judge Newman in the federal court at Atlanta Tuesday.

In November, 1896, when Captain Oberlin Carter was the engineer in charge, the Venable Construction Company entered into a contract with the government to build certain fortification works known as gun emplacement, for which they were never paid.

INJURIOUS TO THE YOUNG.

Frank James Secures Restraining Order Against Theatrical Company.

Frank James, who at one time was a member of the famous James boys gang, secured a temporary injunction in the circuit court at Kansas City restraining a theatrical company now playing at a local theatre from presenting the play, "The James Boys in Missouri." Mr. James says his main objection to the play is that it is injurious to the youth of the country.

BOGUS BUTTER BILL.

House Passes Measure to Regulate Manufacture of Oleomargarine.

The house Wednesday passed the oleomargarine bill. There was no division on the final passage, the real test of strength having been made on a motion to recommit, which was defeated by a majority of 24.

The provision to require the inspection and branding of renovated butter, which was adopted in committee.

BIG BOWLDER SMASHES TRAIN.

Seven Men Met Instant Death in Peculiar Wreck—A Score More Are More or Less Injured.

Seven men were killed and at least fourteen were seriously injured by a huge bowlder, weighing fifteen tons, crashing into the caboose of a work train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad twenty miles west of Little Rock, Ark., at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The work train was headed west, the engine pushing six cars and a caboose. As it was passing along the track under the high bluffs bordering the river two miles west of Little Mammelle, the crew saw a heavy rock rolling with awful velocity down the steep declivity, having been detached from the hillside by the rains. The train was going slowly, but was almost upon the rock when it struck the track. Engineer Nazor reversed his engine at once, but it was so close upon the obstacle that the train struck it with almost full force. The caboose was at the head of the train, and was shivered into splinters. Most of the men who were killed and injured were in the caboose.

There was a crew of fifty-four men, white and colored, and they were going to a point further up the road to clear a slight wreck. There were just back of the caboose three cars of sand, and many of the men were buried underneath the heap of sand which was thrown forward by the terrific impact. Six men are known to have been killed outright. Three were left on the scene and three were removed to Little Rock on the train that was dispatched to the scene as soon as the news could be sent to the city. Fifteen injured were carried to Little Rock and are now at St. Vincent infirmary. One of the most desperately injured died on the way to the hospital from the depot.

It is believed there are others killed or buried under the sand at the scene of the wreck, as there are several missing, and as yet are unaccounted for. A crew of workmen are clearing the wreck and looking for the bodies.

FREIGHTS IN COLLISION.

Three Men Killed, Others Injured and Cars Demolished.

A special from Altoona, Pa., says: Three men killed, four probably fatally and two seriously injured, one freight train a complete wreck and another nearly so, are the results of an accident Friday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad on the steep grade a few miles above the Horseshoe curve.

Control of the second section of its eastbound train was lost soon after the other entered the tunnel and two miles west of Alleghenippus it crashed into the rear of the first section. Ten cars, the caboose and two engines were completely wrecked.

WHITE AND YELLOW ALLIANCE.

John Bull and Japanese Government Form Friendly Compact That Causes Great Surprise.

An important parliamentary paper was issued at London Tuesday night giving the terms of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea. The paper covers a dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, January 30, to the British minister at Tokio, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement.

In explanation the papers say the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years. Throughout the boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan had been in close and uninterrupted communication and actuated by similar views.

"We each desire," says Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire should be preserved and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo, either in China or the adjoining regions."

The agreement is signed by Lord Lansdowne and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain. These ministers so well kept the secret that the paper issued after parliament had adjourned for the night, announcing the first important alliance between a western and a yellow race, comes as a startling surprise to the public, and although the idea of an alliance with Japan is likely to meet with general approval, the outcome of this sensational departure will be anticipated with no little anxiety. It is regarded as a direct move against Russia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Statement Showing Their Value for the Month of January.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for January, 1902, shows as follows:

Merchandise imports, \$79,426,146; increase as compared with January, 1901, \$10,000,000; exports, \$126,028,217; decrease, \$7,300,000.

Gold imports, \$1,404,787; decrease, \$2,800,000; exports, \$1,973,675; decrease, \$6,300,000.

Silver imports, \$2,127,881; decrease, \$1,000,000; exports, \$4,509,213; decrease, \$280,000.

STATE RANSOM PAID.

Question of Old Lady's Liberation Still a Matter of Conjecture.

The state department has received cable advice confirming the report that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release will occur, but it is understood that the brigands have made a condition that they shall have a period of a week or ten days in which to make sure of their safe retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

TUSCALOOSA'S LIQUOR SALES.

January Report of Dispensary Business Made Public.

The dispensary at Tuscaloosa, Ala., has made its first monthly report before the mayor and aldermen.

The total sales for the month of January were \$6,789.65. The largest day's sales were \$547.45, on January 25, the smallest day's sales being January 1, \$91.10, or an average daily sales for the month of \$261.47.

WILL SEE ROOSEVELT

Boer Representative Is Sent Over From The Hague.

A cable dispatch from Brussels, Belgium, says: The plan of campaign drawn up by Dr. Mueller, the former consul of the Orange Free State in Holland, who is now on his way to New York with dispatches from the Boer delegates in Europe to President Roosevelt, includes the formation of two standing committees, one more or less political, to include the pro-Boer senators and representatives and other prominent men who, it is claimed, have already promised their co-operation. The other and larger body will be chiefly concerned in the collection and forwarding of money for the Boer cause.

BEARS LETTER FROM KRUGER

In Person, Dr. Mueller Will Hand This Document to the President.

Boers to Begin Campaign Here Among Us.

There was a crew of fifty-four men, white and colored, and they were going to a point further up the road to clear a slight wreck. There were just back of the caboose three cars of sand, and many of the men were buried underneath the heap of sand which was thrown forward by the terrific impact. Six men are known to have been killed outright. Three were left on the scene and three were removed to Little Rock on the train that was dispatched to the scene as soon as the news could be sent to the city. Fifteen injured were carried to Little Rock and are now at St. Vincent infirmary. One of the most desperately injured died on the way to the hospital from the depot.

Dr. Mueller is charged to personally hand this letter to President Roosevelt, whose permission to publish it will be asked.

After a discussion, in which the opinion of the Boer delegates was considerably divided, Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds convinced the others that it was not wise, in view of the reply of the British minister, Lord Lansdowne, to the note of the Netherlands on the subject of peace in South Africa, to make overtures to Great Britain to open telegraphic communication with the Boer leaders in the field.

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The other and larger body will be chiefly concerned in the collection and forwarding of money for the Boer cause.

The Boers in Brussels allege that there has been considerable difficulty heretofore in accounting for all the money subscribed, and that not all of it has reached its destination.

Dr. Mueller will be president of the finance committee and will remain in the United States so long as necessary. He is entrusted with a letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt, the joint production of Dr. Leyds and the other Boer delegates, but which Mr. Kruger approved and signed.

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NINE MEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

Clash Between Posse and Mountaineers More Fatal Than First Reports Indicated.

Later advices from Middlesboro, Ky., regarding the bloody battle between a sheriff's posse and a gang of mountaineers, states that although the scene of the fight between the sheriff's posse and Lee Turner's men is less than four miles from Middlesboro, it is still impossible to ascertain the exact casualties on the Turner side. It is known that nine men, all told, are dead, but it is not known definitely how many men were in the log cabin, designated in first reports as a saloon, when the officers made the attack and burned it, and it may be that several were killed or wounded and were consumed in the flames. Those who escaped into the Cumberland mountains are still defiant. The dead are:

Deputy Sheriff Charles Cecil Posseman John Doyle, and the following mountaineers: Charles Dye, a negro; Marsh Wilson, Perry Watson, Frank Johnson, bartender; Mike Welch, Jim Prado, Joe Hopper.

There are reports of wounded Turner men being taken care of in the mountains.

Fight Caused by Mules.

A month ago some mules owned by Turner were levied upon because of a debt due Giles Colson. A week ago Turner, with a bodyguard, went to Virginia, where the mules had been taken, and regained them. While escaping, Moore McCrea, one of Turner's hands, was mortally wounded. Wednesday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Thompson, of Bell county, swore in a posse of fifty citizens of Middlesboro to arrest Turner and the men implicated in the Virginia raid.

Turner heard of this and gathered the mountaineers into his fortress for his defense.

When the posse arrived a demand for surrender was refused and firing began at once. Deputy Sheriff Cecil was killed in front of Turner's gate John Doyle, a member of the posse, endeavored to secure Cecil's body and was shot dead.

Enraged by this the posse set fire to the wooden fortress. The flames spread rapidly and a steady stream of bullets was poured into the barricade, resulting in the known deaths of seven other men. Finally a number of Turner's men fled to the mountains. Trouble is expected, however, before any arrests are made on the charge of murdering Cecil and Doyle. At last accounts Lee Turner, with his brother, "The General," and a large force, were patrolling the district around the ruins of the quarter house and will allow no one from Middlesboro to pass to the Mingo mines or elsewhere. Meantime the officers are reticent as to their next move.

"TED OUT OF THE WOODS."

Such Is Joyful Remark of President Regarding His Boy.

President Roosevelt left Groton, Mass., for Washington Thursday afternoon on a special train. As the train started, the people at the station cheered lustily and the president bowed his thanks from the platform. Just before his departure President Roosevelt, accompanied by Dr. Lam-bert, went over to the Powell cottage, the newspaper headquarters, to personally meet the reporters and correspondents who had been in Groton since Sunday. He was in extremely good spirits as he shook each man by the hand and said a hearty word to each. He said:

"I want to thank you, boys, for the consideration which you have shown myself and family for all the courtesies which have been extended to me by the press. There has been such a sudden change in Ted that he has come up all of a sudden, and he is now out of the woods."

Continuing, the president said: "Alice will come over from Washington tomorrow to take my place, to a certain extent, while Mrs. Roosevelt will remain here perhaps ten days more. Then, when Ted is in condition she will take him to the white house for awhile, but he will return here and continue his studies."

RABID RACE PREJUDICE.

Whitcaps in Indiana Notify Farmers Not to Hire Negroes.

At Wheatland, Ind., there is a negro settlement. The negroes work for white farmers. All are quiet and inoffensive, but there is a prejudice against them. The following notices signed "Fire Bugs," were found posted and have produced a sensation:

"Notice is hereby given that any man who employs negro labor after the 1st of March, or harbors, leases or rents lands to any negro, their houses will be burned after the 1st day of April."

TALKS ON GOOD ROADS.

Convention at Charleston Well Attended By Exposition Patrons.

The National Good Roads Convention began its sessions in Charleston Thursday.

The exposition patrons listened to addresses on highway building and relative subjects by Martin Dodge, of the department of agriculture at Washington; M. A. Hayes, of the Southern railway; E. L. Tessler, of the Charleston exposition, and W. W. Crosby, of Baltimore.