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SCHLEY ON DECK.

The Brocklyn's Commander on the Witness Stand.

HE TELLS A GRAPHIC STORY.

Capt. Cook Assumed Responsibility for His Ship's Famous Loop. Schley Brave and Patriotic.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, and who acted, though unofficially, in the espacity of chief of staff for the commodoro, was the first witness introduced for Schley in the court of enquiry last week.

Giving the ressons for the departure of the flying equadron for Clenfuogos, Cap'. Cook said the squadron had been sent to that port "to intercept and meet the Spanish equadron, it having been determined, as we believed at that time, by them to make Cienfuce os their objective point." He had understood that the Spanish fleet carried munitions of war for Habans, and it was believed that they would go to Cienfuegos pecause of its accessibility to Habana.

Oapt. Cook detailed a conversation between Commedere Schley and Capt. Choster while the equadron was on route to Cicafuegos. He said there had lieved that Cervera had arrived and a feto in honor of his picaonco was on. Earthworks on the shore were seen, but they were not fired upon because it was rily expend ammunition.

I think between that time and the arrival of the Adula, it was presumed that the whole beach was occupied, he said. "We saw cavalry and others on the beach. The possibility of a beat landing was talked of. On the arrival of the Adula, we fully expected to get all information.

'Did you see any signal lights on shore white you were there?" 'Yes, the first thing after we arrived, on May 22."

'Where were those signal lights and

what were they?"
"I judged them to have been about six or seven miles to the westward, three lights, one ahead of the other, very distinctly, and the discussion that took place on the ship, in which I think the commodere took part, was protty clear evidence that it was a signal of some kind to assist that flort and that he cortainly had them in there."

There could have been no doubt

Speaking of the coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron while at Cienfuegos, Capt. Cook said that his only anxiory was concerning the Texas, whose supply was light. It had been tound difficult to coal that ship on ac count of us sponsons. He said in this connection that Commodore Schley had always been persistent in keeping the ships as full of coal as possible. Uapt. Cook said he recalled the arrival of the dispatch boat Hawk on May 24 with dispatches. He was told that the information was to the effect that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, "but," he said, "I was not especially impressed with that fact as I had heard it pefore." He was, however, told that this information was more positive than any which had yot been brought. The commodore, he said, had told him that the Hawk had brought orders to the effect that the squadron should proceed to Santiago if he (the commo dore) was satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, but he said Commodore Solley had said "I am not satisfied that they are not here. Istili

policye they are here." There was then, he said, considerable talk on the part of the commodere concorning the coal supply, he tooling that if the then present expenditure was to continue it would not continue long. He was still especially concerned about the Texas, and had said to him (Capt. Cook) that 'we must keep the ships in fighting trim." They had consulted charts and talked over the case, look ing for a place fictor coaling. Finally, he said, they had hit upon Gonalyes bay and accided to lay a course for that point. "The luen," he said, "was that we should proceed in the direction of Santiago and that if we found the sen Buga that we could coal we would im mediately institute the blockade, but It not practicable to do that we would proceed to Gonaives pay and cont Capt. Cook related the partieuiais of the meeting with the sooutships off Santiago and cold of Capis. Cotton and Signico coming on board, ing of the Spanish Host.

Replying to questions concerning the blockage of Samuago, Capt. Cook said that Commedore Sonley's constant idea was that the vessels abould be kept well supplied with oosl and kept moving constantly, as his theory was that to the northward of the Texas and the Spanish fleet would come out of the came about 800 yerds from us. I mean

Why was the circular blockade not adopted?" Mr. Hanna asked.

There are many forms of blockade, and I have nothing but praise for the circular blockade," replied the witness, but the idea was to get the Spaniards to come out and to have our ships moving and ready for action.'

"What were your orders of battle from May 19 to June 1?" We did not have any. The fleet was always in condition for action."

Do you call that a battle order?" "It is possible to have an order for battle if you know just what conditions you are going to meet. The idea with us was to be able to fight the Spanish fleet whenever we should meet it. think that was understood by all.

"If the fleet had come out of the harbor previous to June 1 what would you

of the commanding officer.

Brooklyn was always in excellent or-

General interest was manifested throughout the court room when Mr. Hanna began his inquiries about the battle of July 3. Capt. Cook said he was in his cabin when the Spanish ficet was sighted and went immediately on

"Had you any intimation the night before that the fleet was coming out?" "No. I turned in the night before, about midnight, feeling rather the othor way, all hope of their coming out having been given up."
"When you came on dock where were the Spaciah vessels? What were they

"When I first arrived on the forecastle there were two in sight. The third one was just outside the entrance and the fourth appeared immediately afterward." "Which way did they head?"

"We were to the westward. The entrance to us was about northeast by north. The fleet came out south and turned as they left the entrance to four points southward, so that they turned in our direction. When I first got on dook the helm had been starboarded, When I now the fleet they were heading southwest, and seemed to be coming straight for the interval between the Fexas and the Brooklyn. I went in the coming tower and directed the telmeman. I told him what I wanted boon talk between there about coaling on to do was to to keep straight for the the southern coast of Cuba. Capt. Cook floot. They wavered a little. Somesaid that upon arriving off Ciculuegon times they turned one way and then on the morning of May 22 a bleesade another. We shifted helm once or was immediately established, as the fir twice, but very little indeed, and finally when we were getting up fairly close, say between 1,500 and 2,000 yards, it seemed to me clear that they wanted to pass between the Texas and the Brockiyn. The Texas was well on considered desirable not to unnecessar our starboard hand and she was headed to the northward and westward. All ships were carrying out the instrustions of the commander-in chief, and that was to head in for the entrance. We were well to the westward and hat, I parted the helm perhaps half way over. She was swinging starboard very repidly. The Spanish flast was coming straight for this interval. I stopped out of the tower on the port side to get a good look at this fleet, to see just

what they were going to do as to our relative positions, and I saw they evidently put holms hard aport and were turning to the westward. We were then turning very rapidly to starboard with port helm and we had turned I think almost to the cast. The Texas was well on our starboard side. I then gave the order 'hard aport' to the certainly." helmsman, ran through the opening between the shield and the conning tower to the other side on purpose to see our own fleet and our relative positions.

first to point to her port bow. I never saw the starboard bow of the Texas, and changing her bearing very rapidly the bow of the Brooklyn passed along the port side of the Texas until there was had much distance to run to get entire-a clear opening between us and the ly witin our turning circle. That is all stern of the Texas. We made a complete turn, a very quick turn, with

holm hard aport until we came around duct and bearing of Commodore Schley and paralled the fleet on the other side. while under fire on such occasions that As we paralleled the Spanish the Vis-003'4-Admiral Dowey: "May I interpot, did you pass the Texas?"

"I never thought of a collision. never entered my head. I never for a moment had one idea of vicissitude in that respect. We passed, I judge, about 400 yards. I had handled the ship under all circumstances and got so I could judge pretty correctly and my impression was that we were about the dis tance we sailed in squadron. But a collision I never thought of. turned perfectly clear of the Texas, esmo around and then we had the Vis cays on our starboard bow and about beam was the Oquendo and then the Colon. At the time I thought it was the Teresa, but I soon discovered this

essel wass dropping out and healing for the beach. "That was about the hottest time of the action. It was a critical time. There was not any time for indecision and I do not think there was any. I have always felt in my mind, in studying the positions, that the chances would have been for a disaster had we shifted helm at such a time. However, we got around and we had those three vessuls. I looked and could see nothing but smoke astern and vessels seemed paveloped in this smoke. I could not understand it. I could not understand xactly how we got there. They were ili three firing on the Brookiya, when almost immediately faster than I could tell it, I saw a large white bone in the water and through this smoke I saw the bow of a vessel. I exclaimed at the time, 'what was that? The navigator, who was near mo, said it was the Massachusetts or something to that effect. Speaking of Capt. Signice's visit, he told or his bringing the Pilot Nuncz that is the Oregon. She came up apoard. Nunczea, d he had seen noth vory rapidly. She was making more speed than we were at that time."
"Where was the Oregon with re-

speat to the Brooklyn at that time?" 'I cetimated 600 yards. She passed in between the Texas and the lows. She got in between that opening, came s perpendicular course and that would assount for just what we made to the southward in turning. We made more than the tactical diameter because we passed part of that distance with helm half aport.'

"What is the tactical diameter of the Brooklyn?" "About 650 yards."

"Was it easy to handle the ship under such circumstances?" 'I never have seen one equal to

Was the starboard engine of the

"We would have obeyed the orders of the commanding efficer."
"Were the fighting ships always in order for battle?"
"At the time you saw the Oregon coming up out of the smoke was she

on your starboard?" Starboard quarter." "And between you and the Spanish

"Never between us and the Spanish ships."
"Where were the Spanish ships a

"There never was anything between us and the Spanish ships. She was on our starboard quarter." "Nearer in shore."

"Yes."
"Referring back now to certain points in the story, as I did not care to interrupt you, you state you heard the commodore say at one time 'hard aport.' That was after you had begun to make the turn and the helm

was hard aport?"
"Yes, the helm was aport but not hard aport. Bly impression is gow, although it was not at the time. It was as ucar the same time as has been given. There was perfect understanding between the commodore and my-self. Never a question of any kind

during the action."
"I will ask if your recollection in clear as to whether the helm was put hard aport by youtself first or that you heading a little to the northward. did it in obedience to an order from the commodoro?"

"I gave the order on my own responsibility. No question about that. It was not after having heard the commodore. He called out to me as I have stated, which I now think was simply to confirm himself in the idea that sh vas turning with the hard sport helm." "At that time did you hear any conversation between the commodore and

"I did not." "Did you see any torpedo boats?"

the navigator?'

"I did not."
"Were you afraid of being ramme at the time the turn was being made? "No. There was something said shout it but I did not give it a second thought from the fact that I knew they could not ram unless they got within my turning oirele."

'Woro you afraid of blanketing the fire of our fleet by turning one way or

the other way." "Had you turned with a starboard instead of a port helm would such action have advanced you so far as to bring you within the line of movement

tinued on their course southwest tute, was a guest in the white house, at straight for us and we had turned so as dinner with President and Mrs. Rooseto bring them within our turning circle, it would have made ramming possible,

"They were heading southwest." "Would they have headed so had

first place, we must a ave lost by shifting holm at such a time. Then if we gone 700 yards. They would not have

As a result of one of the worst tragedies enacted in Welsh, W. Va., in years, two men are fatally wounded and one seriously. The shooting occurred in the Palace Hotel cafe. The fatally injured are: Robert Hufford, a prominone merchant, shot three times, Dr. C. R. McDaniel, one of the best known physicians in the county, seriously wounded, and John Waldron, deputy shoriff and highly respected. Shortly before midnight Hufford was taking a lunch in the hotel cafe when a crowd of strange men entered, apparently intoxicated. They passed several re-marks which Hufford took as insult: and he hurled a heavy glass at one of them and closed in for a fist encounter. At this juncture Deputy Sheriff John Waldron rushed in to soparate the participants in the battle, as also did Dr. McDaniel, who was seated at a near table. Hufford was jerked rather roughly by the deputy sheriff and he quickly pulled a gun, which he turned on the officer. Waidron is quick with a gua and in an instant he also brought his revolver into action. Dr. MoDaniel. being a warm friend of both men rushed into the fray, pleading a cessa tion of hostilities, only to be pieroce through and through with a 38 calibra builet. The firing continued and Huf ford was the next to fall. Ho was shot three times, the last bullet penetrating the left breast. Deputy Waldron, alincuga shot, was able to walk from the cate. He was placed under guard, at the hotel, while the two fatally lejured men were carried to a physician's office.

Killed for Money. Harry O. Wesson, an engineer on the Plant system, was waylaid, murdered and robbed at an early hour Thursday morning in Palatka, Fla. He arrived on his train at 4:10 a. m., and started down the track to his home. His body was found at 5:30 o'clock with a bullet through his head. He had drawn \$150 salary last night at Ocala before making the run here. No money was found in his pockets, but \$130 was found by the undertaker planed to his under-clothing next to his person, the murdoror evidently having missed this in his harry to escape before the approach of day.

Mr. Parmenter, wife of Lieutenant

A BAD BREAK.

Negro at Dinner

The Action of the President Will Jar the Feelings of Non-Believers in Social Equality.

with father, mother and guests, After linner the president takes his guests o the library, and there, over cigars, things political and otherwise are discussed. Wednesday the usual order of fairs was not disturbed on account of the color of the guest of honor, and Washington left the white house about

the other?"
"We might have done it by turning with the president.

of the enemy's ships?' Provided they had taken advantage of it; that is to say, if they had con-

"How were they heading when this order hard aport was givon?'

whatever, from the arrangements of those lights that they were intereded as signals?"

"Oh, no, their appearing at the time they did and remaining so long, but we would not determine from whom or to whom they wave sent."

"One whom they wave sent."

"Would they have headed so had you gone the other way?"

"And they discovered the movement? Yes, I think they would. The charm is hard aport, turning as rap tidy as possible." As I watched the transport of the brooklyn seemed to whom they wave sent."

"Would they have headed so had you gone the other way?"

"And they discovered the movement? Yes, I think they would. The charm is hard aport, turning as rap tidy as possible." As I watched the distance given at the time was 1,100 yards. I estimated 1,500 yards. I stimated 1,500 yards. While encouraging the people in the first place we made it in a report. In the large was at hand.

conjecture."
"Mr. Hanna: "What was the conyou had the opportunity of observing? "I always regarded him as an enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer. Nover in any other way.'

Handy With Their Guns.

Committed Suicide.

Brooklyn reversed during that turn?"

Henry E. Parmenter, a naval officer on duty at Washington D. C., fell from a fourth story window in the Persiand positive of that is in recalling the circumstances, my impression is it may have been the commodere or the navigator, one of the two, said something about backing the starboard engine. My reply, I remember very well, was I did not want to lose the speed of the

President Roosevelt Entertains a

WITH HIS ENTIRE FAMILY.

A dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Constitution says Booker T. Washington, the well known negro eduoator, president of the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute, was a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner at the white house Wednesday night. Washington is probably the first American negro to dine with a president of the United States and his family, although it was reported that President Cleveland once entertained a negro friend at the white entertained a negro friend at the white house board. Since President Roose-velt occupied the white house there has hardly been a dinner or luncheon without its guests, and as the president has been so froe with his invitation no special list of guests is propared and he ushers do not know who the guests will be until they arrive. Wednesday night, just before 8 o'clock, a negro in evening dress presented himself at the white house door, and, giving his name, said that he was to dine with the president. Booker Washington has made several visits to the white house and his face is known there, so he was at once admitted into the private apartments and the president notified of his arrival. No other guest arrived and the dinner was soon served. Dinner at the white house since the Roosevelts have occupied the mansion has been a family affair, Mrs. Roosevelt and the two children appearing at the table 10 o'clock apparently very much pleased with his dinner and his chat

IT WAS A MISTAKE

The Augusta Chronicle says the news from Washington that President Bookor T. Washington, of Tuskegeo Instivelt and family, and that after dinner there was the usual social hour over cigars, is a distinct shock to the favorable sentiment that was crystalling in the south for the new president. The appointment of Judge Jones in Alaba-

hope that the negro is to be largely climinated from office in the south, had turned the other way we must have President Roosevelt throws the fat in the fire by giving countenance to the negro's claim for social equality by having one to dine in the white house with himself, Mrs. Roosevalt and ohildron. We concede the fact that he could not have had a more decent negro. President Booker T. Washington is the representative man of his race, a useful citizen and an able leader of his people. But he represents the ne gro race, and between his people and the whites there can be no social equality. This is not simply local southern prejudice, but it is an ineradicable racial fact. While there are exceptional cases at the north and east of white people who receive negroes on a plane of social equality, they are exceptions. For the most part the negro finds at the north the way sternly barred, not only to social intercourse, but to basi-ness equality, while laborers, even, will not work with negroes on the same job, and every labor union refuses to admit negroes to membership. In the south the negro is given full opportuni-

ty to work, but social equality will not be telerated for a moment. If Colonel Roosevelt desired to rereceive negroes at his table on a plane of social equality he had a right to do that in his personal cappacity before he became the executive head of the government, but as the President of the United States it is a matter of very grave doubt if he has the right to inaugurato a custom which is repugnant to an overwhelming majority of the white people of the country in all sections, and the tendency of which is to open anew an issue which has been practically eliminated not only by argument but unswerving and determined

President Roosevelt has made a mistake, one that will not only efface the good impression he had begun to oreate in the south, but one that will actively antagoniss southern people, and meet the disapproval of good Angle Saxon sentiment in all latitudes. Should President Roosevelt seek to follow up this stretting departure from the propodents of a century by inviting negroes to white house functions he will find himself in some very awkward and mortifying situations when his white guests resent the innovation and refuse to cooperate in it. The news from Washington comes in such form and unanimity that there is no reason to suppose it is inaccurate, and if it is true President Rossovelt will do well to make this experiment his last along that line. The south does not relish the negro in office, but that is a small matter compared with its unalterable opposition to social equality between the races. President Roosevelt has flown in the face of public sentiment, and precipitated an issue that has long since been fought out and which should have been left in the list of settled questions.

He Was Desperate.

CANNOT BE CHARGED.

Public Schools Must be Free in Fact as

Assistant Attorney General Gunto Tuesday handed the State superintendent of education an opinion of farreaching importance. Under this opinion the law of the State forbids school districts to charge pupils incidental fees going to make up the tition fees which they cannot legally charge. It will affect many a public school in the State whose resources have thus been most materially added to from time to time. This opinion has no bearing upon the

decision of the supreme court rendered some time ago, in the Rock Hill ease, which allowed the charging of such fees in schools. In that case the schools were chartered, and the charter gave the right to charge supplemental and incidental foos. 'Mr. Gunter's opinion reads as fol-Dear Sir: Your request to be ad

vised upon the following question:
"Can a board of trustees of a free school charge an incidental fee or inpose any other kind of cost as a prerequisite to optrance of scholars to the public schools?"

I am of the opinion that the boards can impose no such charges. The board of trustees being of satatutory construction can have no authority except such as granted by statute. Boards of trustoes are croated under a general school law. This law provides for the comploto free school scheme of the State, and is entitled "an act to declare the free school law of the State," approved March 3, 1896. The title as well as the body of the act denotes the intention of the general assembly to give the people a free school. Not only free

in name but free in fact. After a careful perusal of every secfind any authority, either direct or by implication, to impose the fee referred to. It is true that the board of trustees are charged with the management of the free schools of their respective districts, and are given authority to act "so as best to promote the educational interest of their district." But this does not apply to the financial re sources of a district. That feature is loft to the tax collecting and tax disbutsing machinery. The trustees are given authority to distribute at dexpend the school funds of a district for the best interest of the district. There can, therefore, be no excuse to attempt to raise funds for any incidental pur-pose by an incidental fee for the whole sum raised by taxation is available for

any educational purpose.

If a board of trustees can impose a small fee they could likewise impose a large fee, thereby making attendance impossible, and thus thwarting the object of a free school law. This conclucently sustained such a power. The passed upon by the supreme court having no bearing upon schools operated under the general fr. school law of the State.

FURTHER INFORMATION. As a result of the recent opinion of Assistant Attorney General Gunter ing. that public schools have to run out of letter received Thursday:

Dear Sir: You request to be ad- lips, vised whether a board of trustees of a free school can pay, for the operating within a few days, and Miss Kessinger expenses of the senool, such as fuel, attended the funeral in deep mournrent, etc., out of the school funds of ing garb. the district. This question you state is in view of

an opinion of this office that an incidental fee cannot be paid for such a Miss Kessinger never recovered from purpose. The general school law of the shock. From that day to this she 1896 clearly vests such officers with has never been within the corporate that authority. Section 26 of that law directs that

the school funds of each district shall be expended by the board of trustees has she ever received attentions from according to their judgment for the best interests of the school district. Section 44 makes it a duty of the board of trustees to provide suitable school houses in their district and to

make the same comfortable. Section 42 provides how such claims shall be approved. From these extracts as well as from a consideration of the scope of the free school law, it is manifest that the trustees have such authori-

Alger's on Sampson.

In his book on the Spanish war, former Secretary of War Alger has this to say of Admiral Sampson: "It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude toward the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him from his contradictory statements, subsequently made in his official report. After the product and farmers have to bear the 3d of July the admirat's conduct may brunt of it. In addition to the loss in be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non participation in the engagement with Cervers's squad-Possibly he felt that Shafter a request for a conference on the morning of July 3, innecent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as com-mander in-chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annels of naval warfaro."

A RARE CASE.

A Lady True to Her Troth fer Forty Years,

SHE LOVED NO OTHER.

The Pathetic Story of a Florida Maiden Lady Whose Swietheart Oied a Haro's Death.

The story of the life of Miss Mina Cessinger, an aged maiden lady, who ives on a farm near Jacksonville, Fin , s quickly told; but it is interesting, inasmuch as it shows the strength of a woman's devotion and unfolds a re-

mantic story of love and war.

Although Miss Keesinger has lived all her life of fifty-nine years upon a little farm loss than one mile from this sity, and has always had a full control of all her faculties, she has not been within the corporate limits of Jacksonville for over thirty-eight years. She dees her daily duties about her little farm, and always has a cordial welsome for the many curious sightseers rom town, but she persistently refuses to go into the city, which has now grown out of all somblance to the struggling village she last saw almost four decades

During all this time she has never seen over one hundred yards from the boundary line of her farm, and it is ory rarely that she leaves it at all.

In 1860, when Miss Kessinger was in her eighteenth year, a young man, son of a neighboring farmer, fell in love with her, and his affections were reciprocated by Miss Kessinger. The parents of the young lady, however, strenuously objected.
When war was declared this young

man rallied to the support of the flag, and in 1861 John Trencarne left the county to join his fortunes with many other gallant soldier boys.

The regiment left for the front the next morning amid cheers of the admiring friends of the brave soldier boys and the happiest man in the regiment was John Trehearne, who carried with him his sweetheart's promise to marry him upon his return from the front with the honors of war. One day Miss Kessinger received a

ottor which made her heart leap to her throat and romain there, as it were -a lump too largo to swallow. Her lover wrote to her a few short lines ap-prising her of his wounds, from which the doctors gave little hope that he would recover. To be sure that it would never fall into unfriendly hands, he returned the small testament she had given him before he left, and also sent back one-half of the lock of her hair which he had worn next his heart duters or special logislation, wherein authority is given to charge foes or tuition, the supreme court have vital fluid gushed from his breast, which had been torn by a rebel bullet while he was in the front of a charging column. She wrote an immediate ply and announced to him her intention or robelling against her parents' will, saying she would start for his bedeide the Monday morning follow-

Before she left town in the evening their public funds income only and another mail arrived, and Miss Kes-cannot charge incidental fees for main-singer received a short note from the tenance, a number of questions have nurse, saying that with his dying been propounded from different por- breath her lover had asked her to intions of the State. The following is a form his sweetheart of his death and further opinion in roply to a typical to assure her that he died true to his vows and with her beloved name on his

The body o. o dead soldier arrived

Her parents relented and did all in thor power to lessen the great mental suffering of the distracted girl but limits of Jacksonville, and has never been more than one hundred yards from the farm which is now her own. Neither any other man, proferring during all these years to remain true to her soldier lover, who left forty years ago with a lover's vow to love none other

until life shall be no more. Damage to Texas Cotton.

Reports from all sections of the state show that the disaster to the Texas cotten crop is every bit as great as has been represented. la many sections of the state picking has been completed and the crop is shown to be anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent less toan that of last year. The percentage will not hold good for the state at large, but the industions now are that the decrease will be fully 30 per cont. and 30 per cent. of the Texas crop means in excess of 800,000 bales. At \$40 per bale, the present price, it means a loss of \$32,000,000 to the state on the one the cotton itself, the atate also loses the cotton seed products which cannot be manufactured on account of the shortness of seed and also loses the value of a large number of cattle which are usually fattened at the oil mills during the winter. These two items will run the total up to fully \$50,000,000.

Why He was Killed. The assassination of Calvin M. Smith

THE NAVAL CONSPIRACY.

Obvious Attempts to Doctor Testimony Against Sohley.

As the testimony of the navy department in the Schley case approaches a termination the existence of a vicious conspiracy to rob the Santiago victor of A PLUCKY RAILROAD AGENT. his laurels and to degrade his character becomes more and more apparent. Its ramifications can be traced.

The testimony of the last few days presents in egregious form the plans of the conspirators in the navy department. Their attempts to doctor testimony and to make out a case whether or no against the distiguished "applioant" are witnesses of their part in the unparalloled fraud which they conspired | rob the railroad agent at Greer's, and to prepetrate against the object of their | his plucky rofusal to comply with the enmity and against justice.

It is evident that the conspiracy extended far back of the active days of the Santiago campaign. The principal means of obtaining information, which were possessed by even young subordinates on the minor vessels of the fleet. were not intrusted to Admiral Schley, who was in command before Admiral Sampson appeared on the scene. He was botrayed in advance.

The worst feature of the conspiracy is the evident fact that so many junior officers were placed as spics on the various vessels to prepare testimony in advance against the commanding officer. At least such is the inevitable inference from the testimony of these young men who swear to statements which are contradicted by their superiors, by the logs of the vessels on which they sailed and by the official records. It is all deplorable and shameful.

There is nothing like it in history. When these witnesses, seercely out of boyhood, were confronted with the testimony of voteran officers whom they had contradicted or with charts and reports their impudent and flippant answors wore that "he is wrong" or "is mistaken," or that "the chart is incor-

corrupting example which is placed before them by their recent chiefs of the navy department. If they carry their present teachings and practices into the administration of navy affairs in years to come they will establish a record of shame in place of the present

record of glory.

The corruption of the youth of the navy in making them false witnesses in this case is worse than the mutilation of records, the omissions and forgeries tostimony is a worse crime than to present a forged record as a testimony. A new perjurer is created, which makes two perjurers—the suborned witness and the agent by whom he was suborned—in place of a single perjurer who may present a false record and swear to its authenticity. This make the employment of the

young spies on the vessels and the pervorsion of their testimony under oath the worst part of the entire detestable conspiracy against one of the most exemplary officers of the American navy. Congress alone can deal adequately der to be betrayed in the face of the enemy as Commedore Schley was in the early days of the West Indian cam-

AMERICANS WERE SURPRISED.

paign. - Chicago Chronicle.

46 men of the Ninth infantry at Bangojon, on the Gandara river, Island of Samar, Wednesday, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of railway aided in his capture, as he hap-them. It is believed that the enemy pened to be at the station when the only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Catbalonga two gunboats were dispatched, Gen. Smith going in person to the

THE OFFICIAL REPORT. The following brief cablegram from Gen. Chaffee reporting the fight was received at the war department Friday afternoon: Manila, Oct. 18.

Corbin, Adjutant General, Washing-Forty-six men, Co. E, Ninth regi-

The war department officials were

omewhat dismayed at the press report Five men were killed.

Five men were killed at two in placed Friday merning whon an enory mous mass of rock cayad from the side and producing instant death, and producing instant death of the state and rock of the rapid transit tunnel, in course of construction on Broadway about the line of One hundred am and Sixty-fourth street. New York City. The soution of the tunnel where the cave in cocurred in 105 feet below the automated morth and south, each being and from the shaft. headings extend morth and south, each being accounted in the court hands outh, leading of the tunnel about 504 feet long. The accident cocurred in the court hands outh, leading of the tunnel about 504 feet from the ond, a gang made up of 20 muckers and a foroman was removed in great from the ond, a gang made up of 20 muckers and a foroman was removed in the court of Smith, but this did not lessen the great from the ond, a gang made up of 20 muckers and a foroman was removed in the court of Smith, but this did not lessen the great from the onds of smith and courted to the court of Smith, but this did not lessen the great from the ond, a gang made up of 20 muckers and a foroman was removed in the desire of smith, and when she did woy sears ago some of the heist brought in the obstitution of Smith, but this did not lessen the great for the streets and this was true of the last affair of the kind which injects the kind which shapping and this was true of the last affair of the kind which injects the kind who happened at Balangiga.

The Ninth infantry, which safery the kind who happened at Balangiga at Bangian, the kind who happened at Balangiga at Bangian, the state of the troops of the term and other was an unmarried man, and for fourteen and for much a south case the fourteen of the state and the state of the same organisation that one same organisation that one great the state of the same organisation that one great the state of the same organisation that organisation that organd in the latest lighting at Bangian.

The Ninth infantry, which of the new setback on the Island of Sa-

SHOT BY ROBBER

Because He Bravely Refused to Open His Safe.

He Was Mercllessly Shot Down.

Man Arrested on Suspicion But Not Identified.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State says unusual experience for this section of the country was an attempt made Tuesday night of last week to demands of the bandit resulted in his being shot three times. Mr. T. M. Hill, agent of the Southern railway, went to his office at Greer's last night for the purpose of doing extra work, and while he was engaged at his desk between 10 and 11 o'clock a man of medium size, who was masked and heavily armed, suddenly appeared he-fore him and demanded the contents of the safe. Mr. Hill remembered that he had \$300 in the safe, but still he did not think the man was in carnest, and reached the conclusion that it was a practical joke being played on him by the telegraph operator, whose office is in the passenger depot across the reliroad track.

The masked individual was not to be trifled with, however, and Mr. Hill soon realized the situation was quite soon realised the situation was quite serious, when the man threatened to shoot him if he did not open the safe, but Hill resolutely declined to yield to his demand, when a brace of pietols confronted him, and as he threw up his hands the man fired at him twice, the shots taking effect in both hands of the agent. It is not certain that one pistol made both wounds, and it is probable that the villain used two pistols, mistaken," or that "the chart is incorrect," or that "there must be a mistake in the log."

What will our navy be in the futuro when these young efficers advance by promotion to commanding places? They will ascend to the highest naval rank with this venal training and with this corrupting example which is placed bethe shots and ran across to the agent's office, but the would-be assassin was making tracks at the other end of the platform and disappeared as suddenly as he came. The operator went to Mr. Hill's relief, and a physician was quickly summoned. His wounds were very painful, but not considered at all serious, and this morning he was resting very well after his exceptional experi-

Sheriff J. D. Gilreath and Deputy in the official dispatches and the other maliciously false portions of the testimony already before the court. To suborn a witness who gives his personal testimony is a worse crime than to press. A phone message from Greer's says there Wednesday afternoon. This man who was taken to Greer's upon the suspicion that he shot the railroad agent, was brought here and placed in jail to await developments. He and two other were gambling underneath the trestle a short distance from the Washington Street station in this city between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday when the fact was reported to Sergeant Gunnels of the police fores who went to the trestle with three others and bagged with this disgraceful plot. It should go to the bottom of the whole miserable affair without unnecessary delay. The affair without unnecessary delay. The American people cannot afford to have a naval establishment—they certainly cannot afford to take the awful risk of while it is negatible for a goromanver that had three fresh cartridges in it and three empty shells was in his pecket. He gave the name of Edwards when arrested. The pistol and empty shells are suspicious, and in addition a black cap was found in Edward's pocket which has a white fringe around the front indicating a mask. The au-Filipino Swordsmen Kill Ten and
Wound Six.

A dispatch from Manila says five hundred men attacked a detachment of hundred men attacked hundred men attacked hun about the temple and tattord on the right arm. Edwards is about 25 years old, has moustache and right arm tattoed. When captured he had plunged

into the river. Detective Hayne of the Southern police wont after the gamblers and joined in their pursuit. Edward's pis-tol was of the latest and most ap-

proved pattern. Served Him Right.

The Augusta Herald says some people carry their merry-making entirely too far. They seem to think that they can take any liberty they please with anybody they meet on the street, be it man, woman or child, just because its Morry Makers' week. One of the kind who went way beyond the bounds Forty-six men, Co. E, Ninth regiment, United States infantry, under First Lieut. George W. Wallace, in field, lower Candara, Suma, were attacked by 400 bolomen Oct. 16. Our loss ten killed, six wounded, names not received. Eighty-one of the enemy left dead on the field. Enemy beaten off.

THE NEWS A SHOCK.

The war department officials were skind who went way beyond the bounds of propriety was Garnett Davis Sanders. Ho is a young white man, who had took on board several strong potions and was out to do as he pleased. A lady passed by the Albion Hotel. Sanders was standing near. Without knowing who he was taking such a liberty with, he throw his arms around the lady's neck. An officer saw the act and soon had Sanders under arrest. Judge Piequet told Sanders Thursday. Judge Picquet told Sanders Thursday that his act was the most outrageous that had been committed on the streets