

"DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT. INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY, OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904.

VOL. XIX.

### STATE CONVENTION.

#### The Democratic Committee Issued the Call For It on Tuesday Night.

### CAMPAIGN IN SECOND DISTRICT

#### The Dates of the Meetings in the Several Counties and of the Primaries Have Been Fixed.

In compliance with the call issued recently the State Democratic executive committee met at the office of the secretary of state Tuesday night of last week and made arrangements for the campaign in the Second district and also for the meeting of the State convention. In the absence of any delegate from Spartanburg, Gen. Willie Jones, chairman of the committee, read an invitation from that city, but on motion of Mr. T. B. Crow it was decided to hold the State convention in Columbia and Spartanburg's generous offer was declined with thanks. There was quite a large representation, very few counties being without commitments on the floor.

- The following delegates were present:
- Abbeville—A. W. Jones.
  - Alken—J. M. Polatky.
  - Anderson—J. P. Glenn.
  - Bamberg—C. B. Free.
  - Barrow—W. C. Smith.
  - Berkley—B. W. Haynes.
  - Charleston—John P. Riley.
  - Cherokee—John Q. Little.
  - Chester—T. J. Cunningham.
  - Clarendon—W. C. Davis.
  - Colleton—J. W. Hill.
  - Darlington—A. J. A. Perritt.
  - Dorchester—John D. Hivens.
  - Durham—J. Williams.
  - Fairfield—Thos. H. Ketchin.
  - Florence—D. H. Traxler.
  - Georgetown—J. W. Doar.
  - Greenville—T. T. Austin.
  - Greenwood—D. H. Magill.
  - Hampton—M. H. McSweney.
  - Kershaw—John G. Richards.
  - Lee—H. E. Carver.
  - Lexington—D. J. Griffith.
  - Marion—James Stackhouse.
  - Marlboro—W. D. Evans.
  - Newberry—C. L. Ilesae.
  - Oconee—J. W. Shelor.
  - Orangeburg—B. H. Moss.
  - Pickens—W. T. Odell.
  - Richland—W. H. Jones.
  - Saluda—E. S. Bleasie.
  - Spartanburg—L. Y. Bennett.
  - Sumter—Altamont Moss.
  - Union—J. M. Greer.
  - Williamsburg—A. H. Blackwell.
  - York—J. C. Wilborn and Secretary Jas. T. Parks.

A convention of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina is hereby called to meet in the city of Columbia at 12 o'clock noon on May 18, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national Democratic convention and to transact such other business as the convention may see proper.

The county chairmen throughout the State are hereby instructed to call together their executive committees and order meeting of the clubs in their respective counties on Saturday, April 24, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention. Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates in this convention as it has members of the legislature.

The resolution also carried a paragraph providing for a primary in the Second congressional district on Tuesday, the 19th of April. But as this is a special and not a general primary it was thought fair to all of the candidates for the voting to be done on Saturday as that day of the week is more satisfactory to the people in the rural districts. Accordingly a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of one member from each county in the congressional district to frame resolutions more explicit in their nature and fixing the primaries for Saturdays instead of Tuesdays. The members of the sub-committee were: M. B. McSweney of Hampton, Dr. W. C. Smith of Bamberg, C. B. Free of Bamberg, J. M. Polatky of Alken, J. Williams of Eutaw, E. S. Bleasie of Saluda, and Beaufort was not represented.

After some consultation the following amendment to Mr. Magill's resolution was prepared and the resolution as amended was adopted by the executive committee: The committee composed of members representing the counties in the Second congressional district, respectfully recommend that the first primary for the nomination of a congressman to fill the vacancy existing in the Second congressional district be held on Saturday, April 24. And a second primary, if the same be necessary, be held on Saturday, May 7. That the executive committee of the various counties composing the Second congressional district meet at their respective court houses on the Tuesdays following the primaries to tabulate the votes of their county. That the committee of the State executive committee shall meet on the Fridays following the primaries to tabulate the vote and declare the results of said primaries.

That the county chairmen of the counties composing this district are hereby instructed to assemble their respective executive committee and make all necessary arrangements for these primaries. The committee further recommends the campaign meetings be held on the court house, county seats, of the various counties on the dates hereinafter named: April 7—Saluda. April 7—Edgefield. April 9—Alken. April 12—Barnwell. April 14—Hamberg. April 16—Hampton. April 19—Beaufort. It was decided that the primaries should be held on Saturdays, the county executive committees should meet on Tuesdays following, giving ample time for each precinct to be heard from and the State committee, or its representative, on the Fridays

### SHERMAN'S LIBEL.

#### He Charged Hampton With Furnishing Columbia to Injure Him.

### GEN. HAMPTON'S INDEGRATION.

#### Hoped Never to Meet Sherman as He Could Not Trust to Keep His Hands Off the Militant's Slander.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, former Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri, writes of Gen. Wade Hampton with whom he served in the Senate, and was on terms of intimate friendship. One of the most interesting portions of Senator Vest's article is that dealing with the burning of Columbia, which Gen. Sherman falsely, maliciously charged against Gen. Hampton. Senator Vest brings out no new facts in relation to the matter, but presents the whole case very concisely and clearly, as follows: It is not my purpose to revive any bitter memories of the civil war. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen to promote as far as he can the era of good feeling which now exists to a large degree between those who were once engaged in armed conflict. I should not now allude to the conduct of Gen. Sherman and Senator Hampton in regard to the burning of Columbia, but for the fact that I have lately seen the statement made in a widely circulated publication that Hampton was responsible for that terrible event. I deem it my duty to lay before the public, without comment, the unquestionable statements of Gen. Sherman himself, and his officers as to the responsibility for the destruction by fire of thirteen hundred houses inhabited by non-combatants and not used for any military purpose.

In the official report, made in the spring of 1865, of his march through the Carolinas, Gen. Sherman made the statement that the burning of Columbia was caused by the rear guard of the Confederate forces, ordering the cotton, which he had caused to be piled up in the streets of the city, to be fired, and that, although Sherman's soldiers burned earnestly to extinguish these fires, they did not succeed, and caused the burning cotton to be blown upon the roofs of the adjacent houses until the fire became unmanageable. "And without hesitation, I charge Gen. Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia with a malicious intent, as the manifestation of a Roman stoicism, but from folly and not from sense in filling it with lint cotton and tinder."

On July 14, 1865, Gen. Hampton replied to this charge, and stated that so far from ordering the cotton to be fired in the streets of Columbia, he had on the night before issued an order that no cotton should be fired within the city, and that when he evacuated Columbia on the next morning there was not a bale of cotton on the streets nor anywhere else. In a letter published in the proceedings of Congress in April, 1866, Gen. Sherman said: "The citizens of Columbia set fire to thousands of bales of cotton rolled out into the streets, and which were burning before we entered Columbia. I myself was in the city as early as 9 o'clock, and I saw these fires."

In a deposition of Gen. Sherman, taken before a United States commissioner at Washington city in 1872 in the case of Browne vs. United States, he swore that a brigade of the Fifteenth army corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Stone, of Iowa, were the first Federal troops to reach Columbia and that this brigade formed the provost guard which was distributed throughout the city, and the order was burned by the flaming cotton which was carried by the high wind to the adjacent houses.

In January, 1873, Brig. Gen. Stone, who commanded the Federal troops in some places entering bales of cotton, which had been cut open, and these caught fire twice or three times during the day, but these fires had been promptly put out by the firemen, aided by a detail of soldiers under charge of an officer.

He further says: "Col. D. J. Palmer, commanding my regiment, the seventy-fifth Iowa, and to whom I had intrusted the charge of the most dangerous part of the city, confirmed my opinion that there was a plot to burn the city by telling me several times that he had succeeded in putting them out so far, but could not much longer, and that, in his opinion, the next one would fire the city. The wind after sunset had increased blowing almost a gale, and the flames were blowing almost a gale, and the men's appetite for revenge satiated, yet it was then considered that a division of troops was necessary for provost duty."

In his Memoirs (page 288), Gen. Sherman says: "Having utterly ruined Columbia, the fighting began its march northward to Winnsboro on the 12th of April. What Gen. Sherman thought in regard to the rules of civilized warfare is best explained by himself. Gen. Halleck having written to Sherman at Savannah that he hoped when he captured Charleston the city would be reduced to ashes and salt sown upon the ruins, Gen. Sherman in his Memoirs (page 226), says he answered Halleck as follows: "This war differs from European wars in this particular: We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people, and must make old and young alike feel the hard hand of war, as well as their organized armies. \* \* \* \* \* "I will bear in mind your hint as to Charleston, and do not think it will be necessary. When I move, the Fifteenth corps will be on the right of the line, and their position will bring them into Charleston first; and if you have watched the history of the corps, you will have remarked that they generally do their work pretty well. The truth is, the whole army is burning with insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I admit I am capable at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that seems in store for her."

### RAILROAD MILEAGE.

#### Built Last Year in this State and the United States.

### OUR STATE SHOWS UP LAMELY.

#### The Railroads Now Have Nearly Thirty Million Dollars Worth of Property in South Carolina.

It would seem that nearly the entire surface of the United States is by this time net work of railroads, but the statistics show that there was more mileage in new roads last year than at any other time since 1887, when the construction was more than twice as much as last year.

South Carolina shows but a small percentage of the construction, the total being but 27.68 miles. However, if the roads projected are built in 1904 this State will show up better in next year's statistical reports. The roads constructed last year were: Bennettsville and Cheraw—Kolkocks to Bennettsville, 14 miles. Carolina Western—Extension to Smithville, 1.75 miles. Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia—Hamberg Junction to Jefferson, 11 miles. Edinboro and Marietta—Extension to Laido, 93 miles.

The Railway Age gives the following list of roads projected (not including the projected one to Saluda court house, 14 miles): Acolu—Extension to Motts, 6 miles. D. W. Alderman, vice president, Acolu. Carolina and Western—Smithville to Hillman, 16 miles; under construction. H. B. Horton, auditor, Hampton. Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia—Jefferson, S. C., to Monroe, N. C., 25 miles. Wm. Moncre, president and general manager, Raleigh, N. C. Chesterfield and Lancaster—Ruby to Lynch River, 17 miles; surveyed. A. J. Pace, general manager, Cheraw. French Broad and Southern—Rockaway, N. C., to a connection with the Southern railway in O'nece county, S. C., 50 miles. John S. Verner, Columbia. Lampton and Branchville—Mauldin to St. George, 18 miles. W. M. Mauldin, general superintendent, Hampton. Mount Pleasant and Georgetown—Mount Pleasant to McClellanville, 65 miles. W. G. Miller, president, Summerville. Mount Pleasant Southern—Southport to Gibsonville, projected. The Pee Dee River—Mars bluff to Rankin Mills, 30 miles. W. L. Rankin, Rankin.

Greenwood—Lumber Co.—Greenville to Davenport, 23 miles; to be built over the old roadbed of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western, R. E. Johnson, president, Greenville. Spartanburg and Union—Spartanburg to Union, 30 miles; incorporated. Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina—Anderson, S. C., to Charleston, Tenn., 200 miles. W. B. Frink, president, Blue Ridge, Ga. Union and Glenn Springs—Butte to Murphy Shores, 4 miles. George M. Wright, general manager, Union. The South Carolina end of the Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina will be considerably less than 200 miles in length, as recorded by The Age. The Spartanburg and Union line is supposed to be a projected electric line.

Oklahoma stands first of all the States and territories with 653 miles, and Louisiana is second with 456 miles to her credit. There are eight States and territories showing over 200 miles each, as follows: Oklahoma, 653 miles; Louisiana, 456 miles; Texas, 357 miles; Indian Territory, 319 miles; Arkansas, 263 miles; Pennsylvania, 215 miles; Missouri, 213 miles; and Iowa, 210 miles.

The following table shows track laid by years since 1886:

Year	Miles
1887	1,082
1888	1,106
1889	5,230
1890	5,670
1891	4,251
1892	4,192
1893	2,635
1894	1,949
1895	1,803
1896	1,850
1897	3,880
1898	3,883
1899	4,588
1900	4,437
1901	5,222
1902	5,648
1903	5,786

In Canada 829,222 miles of new track had just been laid, and incomplete returns from Mexico show 311.43 miles of track laid in 1903.

The Railway Age gives the following as the summary in each of several States last year:

States	No.	Miles.
Alabama	15	121.83
Alaska	1	10.00
Arizona	7	116.00
Arkansas	15	263.25
California	12	159.49
Colorado	6	43.62
Florida	9	116.77
Georgia	12	147.50
Idaho	2	16.00
Illinois	14	183.79
Iowa	10	62.35
Indian Territory	14	319.12
Kansas	5	210.05
Kentucky	3	19.64
Kentucky	12	80.48
Louisiana	20	456.20
Maine	2	18.00
Michigan	21	161.98
Minnesota	14	108.19
Mississippi	10	130.10
Missouri	11	212.67
Montana	1	16.00
New Jersey	2	71.00
New Mexico	6	192.77
New York	6	45.10
North Carolina	9	112.60
North Dakota	5	129.70
Ohio	10	132.69
Oklahoma	13	653.32
Oregon	7	31.50
Pennsylvania	32	245.18
South Carolina	4	27.68
Tennessee	6	102.48

### LEFT WIFE AT HOTEL.

#### And Then Went Out and Blew Out His Brains.

### KILLED THEM ALL.

#### A Wife's Love of Dancing Makes Her Husband Commit

D. Paul Hughes, secretary of the Dupont Mining Company, director of the Pittsburg State Bank, prominent in Pennsylvania financial matters and well known in New York, blew out his brains on the shore of Nahone Lake, near the Norfolk & Western Depot, Norfolk, Va., Wednesday night, after a long and weary trip to take his wife and child to the home of D. P. Hayes. Some of his mal came in that name.

The woman says she knows very little of Hughes. At the inquest Wednesday afternoon she said she knew nothing of what could have caused him to take his life. She was unmoved, and stated that Hughes might have another wife living somewhere. Without a tremor or any indication of nervousness, she entered the jury room, led by Coroner Knight, passed through the crowd and out to the body and returned to the jury. There was no trace of emotion upon her countenance. She took the oath and replied to the questions of the Coroner in tones as clear and distinct as though uttered by one who never had suffered a pang of sorrow.

She stated that she met her husband in Baltimore about two weeks ago; but she is from the southern part of New Jersey, but was visiting in Baltimore. She said she knew nothing of the man save that he gave his name as Hughes; that he came from Pittsburg, and that he had a mother there. Hughes had been drinking for the past week or more, and Colonel Davidson, of the Atlantic Hotel, said he frequently warned the unfortunate man that he must keep sober around the hotel or remain in his room. Hughes always had plenty of money. He received numerous letters every day, and cashed money.

Papers showing that Hughes was a Mason and a Phylloxera were found in his effects at the hotel. The statement found on the body was produced at the inquest: "My body I give to the first medical institute that may care for it for the purpose of dissection. I do this in the interest of science. I am going on a long expedition, and may be helped by Peary and the North Pole."

### A COLD WINTER.

#### November, December, January and February Were Below the Normal.

The Columbia Record says according to Section Director J. W. Bauer the winter owed us 200 degrees, it being 70 degrees below the usual mark for the winter. On Sunday, December 7 o'clock Sunday the sun crossed the equator and put an official end to winter, according to the astronomers. In common parlance winter did not end until midnight last night. At all events, the winter has been the coldest in January and February there has been no snow, and the establishment of the weather bureau here.

The winter has been remarkable, not so much for exceptionally low temperatures on only a few scattered days, but for continuous cold, broken only by warm spells now and then, of only a few days' duration. The months of November, December, January and February have all been below the normal. There have been several low temperatures recorded, and in November all records for weather in that particular month were broken. February was marked by a light snowfall, and in January and February there were different days in which sleet fell and icicles hung from the trees and houses.

Up to March the deficiency was 249 degrees, but this month was a little better and about 49 of these have been knocked off. The normal for the months of December, January and February since its establishment in 1889 are as follows: December.....46 January.....48 February.....48 As a matter of fact the actual mean temperature was: December.....42 February.....42 This shows how each month fell behind and the intense, continued cold which this section of the country has had.

### Epidemic of Suicides.

#### Old Men Must Go.

Following the orders issued by the Atlantic Coast Line railway establishing a pension system for the employees of the road who have seen a certain number of years of service, the general manager of the road, Mr. W. H. Mesloh, the epidemic of suicides began on April 8, 1903, when Ernest August Eggers, head of the department of German, shot himself through the head, when confined to his room by acute rheumatism. On Sept. 19, 1903, Prof. Frederick Converse Clark, at the head of the department of economic and society, walked into a passage on the campus and sent two bullets into his brain. On Tuesday, March 16, 1904, Prof. Charles Walter Mesloh, assistant professor of German languages, died at home on the campus from some drug taken with suicidal intent, having just a week before attempted to kill himself. Prof. Eggers killed himself because he could not endure the pain of rheumatism. Prof. Clark shot himself because he had lost all of his own and his parents' money in wildcat speculation, and Prof. Mesloh ended his life as the result of a nervous state, brought on through worry because he had not been promoted to the chair held by Prof. Eggers.

Three professors of the Ohio University have committed suicide in less than a year. They are Prof. E. A. Evans, E. C. Clark and C. W. Mesloh. The epidemic of suicides began on April 8, 1903, when Ernest August Eggers, head of the department of German, shot himself through the head, when confined to his room by acute rheumatism. On Sept. 19, 1903, Prof. Frederick Converse Clark, at the head of the department of economic and society, walked into a passage on the campus and sent two bullets into his brain. On Tuesday, March 16, 1904, Prof. Charles Walter Mesloh, assistant professor of German languages, died at home on the campus from some drug taken with suicidal intent, having just a week before attempted to kill himself. Prof. Eggers killed himself because he could not endure the pain of rheumatism. Prof. Clark shot himself because he had lost all of his own and his parents' money in wildcat speculation, and Prof. Mesloh ended his life as the result of a nervous state, brought on through worry because he had not been promoted to the chair held by Prof. Eggers.

### WILL DODGE IT.

#### The Republicans Afraid to Vote on the Mormon Question Now.

#### A Dispatch from Washington Says the Republican Leaders in the Senate are Taking no Chances of Having to Wind up the Smoot Investigation and Vote on the Mormon Question's Right to his Seat at this Session of Congress.

They made up their minds it would not be good policy, politically, to settle the case prior to the presidential election, but evidence against the Mormon hierarchy, which includes Smoot, piled up with a rapidity that astonished and dismayed the Republicans. Only relatively unimportant details were left for investigation and it was found that new witnesses would have to be called to testify as to these.

To allow time to get these witnesses from Utah the hearings before the congressional committee on privileges and elections were adjourned for ten days or longer, so that the Republicans counting on being able to wind up in the session of Congress by April 15, and certainly by May 1. But the Democrats have shown a disposition to resist the early adjournment program by insisting on a prolonged debate on the postoffice appropriation bill. This opened a prospect that the Smoot hearing would be completed before the session of Congress could be brought to a close. A hastily adjournment, with the case ready for settlement would be a practical admission of the Republicans that they were running from it.

So the Republicans adopted tactics calculated to offset the Democratic move to prolong the session. They filed to send out the summons for the 40 or 50 additional witnesses required in the Smoot case. The Democrats have just discovered this and are angry about it. They are anxious to keep partnership out of Smoot case as long as possible, but they now feel disposed to raise a row in the Senate over what they regard as the inexcusable delay of the Republicans.

### To Go Back to Iowa.

Jesse Huffman, a soldier now stationed at Fort Fremont, S. C., will be taken back to Centreville, Iowa, in a day or so, to stand trial on the charge of forgery. The story of Huffman's crime was told by W. B. Davis, an officer of that town, who called on the governor Wednesday morning for requisition papers and the warrant. Huffman was a rather bad character, although of good family, and it was after he joined the army that it was discovered that he had forged a note of the National Bank of Centreville. The amount secured by Huffman was only \$27.50, but the bank is willing to spend \$200 to get him back. Correspondence was had with the war department, and it was found that his release could be secured in order that he might be tried. Governor Cummings wrote to Governor Heyward in the matter, and as soon as proper papers could be obtained Mr. Davis came on for his prisoner. Word was wired the captain of Huffman's company at Fort Fremont and the man was placed under arrest to be carried back to Iowa.

### CONFEDERATE FLAG GIVES WAY TO "OLD GLORY" AT CLEMSON.

#### An Occurrence at Clemson College of Unusual and Sensational Interest is Described by an Eyewitness.

There has just been erected at the college a flag-pole, eighty-six feet high. Recently one of the boys took up a collection and had a flag, fourteen by twenty-one feet, of the "Stars and Bars" made, and the afternoon of March 12 at 6:30, while the college band played "Dixie" and amid the cheers of the uncovered five hundred Clemson boys, the flag of the Confederacy was raised. It was lowered after dark and the companies marched to the pole for a reception. The morning and again the flag was raised amid the cheers of the Clemson corps.

It stayed until 9 o'clock, when the commandant, who is a Northerner, ordered it taken down. The boys had it down and hid before his orders could be obeyed. Immediately after from quarters at the morning inspection, all of the boys went to the flag pole and were raising the flag for the third time. The commandant came out of his office, caught hold of the rope and ordered it lowered. But in spite of his protestations and his placing one boy under arrest, the flag was raised.

The flag floated proudly till after church, when the commandant made a speech in which he said among other things: "Boys, I don't blame you for honoring the flag your fathers and grandfathers fought for. Three cheers for the flag of the Southern Confederacy." (Three cheers were given with a vim in which the minister, the faculty and the ladies joined heartily.) Continuing he said: "But the South proved that there was only one flag in 1868. Boys, there's no use talking, we have the greatest flag on the face of the earth to day. And now I want the band to play Dixie while we lower the Stars and Bars, and then to play the Star Spangled Banner, while we raise the Stars and Stripes."

So while the band played "Dixie" and while the boys stood with uncovered heads sending forth cheer after cheer, the flag of our fathers was lowered and the flag of our forefathers and our flag was raised. Three rounds of cheers were given for "Old Glory" and then three for the commandant.

### SOCIETY POLYGAMY.

Some ugly features of our national life and what to do about them were the subject of a lecture sermon Sunday night by the Rev. Dr. McKim of the Epiphany church at Washington, D. C. Dr. McKim made a direct, forcible attack on the "Almost complete estrangement and passionless coldness that has sprung up between the people. He drew a vivid picture of the "Progressive polygamy" of society divorcees, as compared with the polygamy of the Mormons, and made a caustic reference to the "graft to bottom of society."

And "even the dark and portentous shadows of the betrayal of public trust lying across the legislative halls of the nation."

### A Peculiar Accident.

Lieutenant Barton E. Gardner, U. S. A., on furlough from his company in some places entering bales of cotton, which had been cut open, and these caught fire twice or three times during the day, but these fires had been promptly put out by the firemen, aided by a detail of soldiers under charge of an officer.

### Horror of the Deep.

The British steamer Cabal, which arrived Thursday at New York from Peru and Chili, reports that on February 12th, in the Straits of Magellan, she fell in with a Chilean sealing schooner in distress. The schooner was a very small one, with crew of sixteen men. They had been out six months and were starving. They had caught 150 seals, and the only provisions obtainable were shellfish and water. Their boat had been stove in and rendered useless in bad weather. Capt. Berry supplied them with abundant provisions.

### SOUL FIGHTING.

A dispatch from Manila says Capt. DeWitt, with a detachment of constabulary and Lieut. Pitney, with a detachment of scouts have just encountered Macario Sakay, the so-called president of the Filipino republic, Sakay with 15 of his followers were killed and the remainder of the band was captured. There were no casualties on the present Americans.

### TERRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

#### Mortally Wounded, the Wife Fights for Her Child, but the Frantic Husband Kills Child and Himself.

Maddened by jealousy and stung by bitter words of reproach, Christian Kirschoffer, a Williamsburg, N. Y., hotel keeper, shot and mortally wounded his young wife, slew his four-year-old son and took his own life Wednesday. The tragedy was the end of a marital history of five years, beginning with Kirschoffer's elopement with the woman he killed Wednesday and who was then his wife's niece. After the death of his wife he married the niece.

Residents in the neighborhood of Kent avenue and South First street were startled by a succession of pistol shots in the second story of Kirschoffer's Hotel, at No. 965 Kent avenue, about 10:30 a. m. Wednesday. The shrieks of "Murder!" "Police!" in a woman's voice, brought Policeman Fallon, of the Sixth Precinct, George Ehnenn, a citizen, and Frank George Mulligan, who rushed upstairs, burst in the door of the apartment in time to see the murderer fire a shot into his own head.

The policeman grappled with the man, who, although wounded to death, struggled savagely to fire upon the intruders before he was wrenched from the man's hand, he fell to the floor and expired. The room resembled a shambles. On the floor, near the door leading into the rear room, lay the murderer's little son, gasping in the throes of death. Swollen, at the window, which the wounded mother had raised in her frantic efforts to escape her doom, hung the body of Mrs. Kirschoffer, with blood streaming from a wound under the chin.

The police officer picked up the child and hastened with him into the street in search of medical aid. But the little fellow expired before an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital arrived. His father's bullet had pierced his brain. Meanwhile Ehnenn and Mulligan carried the wounded woman downstairs, and into a neighboring store. She did not regain consciousness, but murmured the name of her little boy. When partly revived, a physician, Surgeon Shanks, she prayed them to save her baby.

The crime was undoubtedly premeditated and carefully planned. Kirschoffer was insanely jealous of his wife. She had youth and rosy cheeks, and he was an old man, nearly fifty. He objected to her dancing and protested against her attendance at dances. She went over to Elizabethport on Monday night to attend a masquerade. The husband objected, but the young wife had prepared a costume, and she went, despite the protests of her father, her cousin, Michael, Martz, with whose family she attended the ball. Mrs. Kirschoffer did not return home until nine o'clock Tuesday morning. The husband met her with furious anger. A bitter quarrel followed during which dishes were thrown by both.

Having exhausted their passion, husband and wife went about their several duties in connection with their restaurant, the man going upstairs, donning his best clothes and then hurrying to the butcher shop where he bought a lot of meat. He next bought a pistol, which he loaded. From the butcher shop Kirschoffer went into the saloon kept by his lifelong friend, Frederick Bertz, at the corner of Wythe avenue and South First street. Here he drank deeply, announcing that it was the last glass of liquor he would ever swallow in this world.

Arrived at his home the man called his wife and child into the sleeping rooms of the family. He locked the door and deliberately murdered them. He threw the woman upon the bed in the front room and fired the weapon into her throat, the ball passing through the chin and into the bones of the head. The woman appears to have struggled wildly for her child, but she broke away, and running to the window, she threw from the bed, threw up the lower sash and shrieked for help. Aid came too late for as the woman ran the husband put a bullet in the boy's head.

Following the orders issued by the Atlantic Coast Line railway establishing a pension system for the employees of the road who have seen a certain number of years of service, the general manager of the road, Mr. W. H. Mesloh, the epidemic of suicides began on April 8, 1903, when Ernest August Eggers, head of the department of German, shot himself through the head, when confined to his room by acute rheumatism. On Sept. 19, 1903, Prof. Frederick Converse Clark, at the head of the department of economic and society, walked into a passage on the campus and sent two bullets into his brain. On Tuesday, March 16, 1904, Prof. Charles Walter Mesloh, assistant professor of German languages, died at home on the campus from some drug taken with suicidal intent, having just a week before attempted to kill himself. Prof. Eggers killed himself because he could not endure the pain of rheumatism. Prof. Clark shot himself because he had lost all of his own and his parents' money in wildcat speculation, and Prof. Mesloh ended his life as the result of a nervous state, brought on through worry because he had not been promoted to the chair held by Prof. Eggers.

Three professors of the Ohio University have committed suicide in less than a year. They are Prof. E. A. Evans, E. C. Clark and C. W. Mesloh. The epidemic of suicides began on April 8, 1903, when Ernest August Eggers, head of the department of German, shot himself through the head, when confined to his room by acute rheumatism. On Sept. 19, 1903, Prof. Frederick Converse Clark, at the head of the department of economic and society, walked into a passage on the campus and sent two bullets into his brain. On Tuesday, March 16, 1904, Prof. Charles Walter Mesloh, assistant professor of German languages, died at home on the campus from some drug taken with suicidal intent, having just a week before attempted to kill himself. Prof. Eggers killed himself because he could not endure the pain of rheumatism. Prof. Clark shot himself because he had lost all of his own and his parents' money in wildcat speculation, and Prof. Mesloh ended his life as the result of a nervous state, brought on through worry because he had not been promoted to the chair held by Prof. Eggers.

### OLD MEN MUST GO.

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