

STATE'S EVIDENCE CLOSED.

The Defense Presents One Witness Who Testifies.

Mr. C. T. Terrell, of Johnston, in Edgefield County, who is the editor of the Johnston Monitor, said he met Mr. Gonzales on a car and knew Mr. Tillman very well. He knew Mr. Tillman well, as they were both from the same county.

Mr. Terrell's testimony was the first dramatic feature of today. He went along until he got up to the point as to whether there were any threats made by Tillman in his hearing, when he said:

"We were walking along and I spoke to Tillman about his health, and his improvement from his trip. We had been discussing some printing he wanted done and, as we neared his office door, he made the remark that he was going to run for Governor and was going to be elected and if that — referring to Mr. Gonzales with pretty severe oaths, attacked him like he had been doing, he was going down there and kill him like a dog. I remonstrated with him about that. Told him I thought it would be wrong in principle and every way, and the best thing he could do, if he had given him any insult or cause for anything like that, was to go down there and tackle him, man and man, and give him what he thought was needed. He said no; that he was going down there and give him no more snow than he would a mad dog."

Then followed a second threat, made on a passenger train, about which Mr. Terrell said:

"Black and I were talking, and Col. Tillman came and I introduced them. I said: Colonel, this is Mr. Black. Do you know him?"

"He said: 'Oh, yes, I know Black,' and slapped him on his shoulder, and from that the conversation went on in general topics until presently he referred to what he called the 'Gonzales matter,' and he referred to Black."

"I want it distinctly understood I am not trying to quote verbatim what was said, but I am just giving an idea of my recollection of the words that were used."

"He said: 'Black, old boy, I am going to do what I said about that, old fellow. I am going to put an end to his way of abusing me, slandering me, etc., like that. I am going to put a stop to it. Something like that. I don't remember the exact words and I am not going to try to quote the exact words."

Then as to another occasion, Mr. Terrell said: "On the day they were canvassing the returns in Columbia I went to Columbia to present my bill for advertising. I was standing in front of the Attorney General's office, talking at the time to Attorney General Gunter and Secretary of State Gantt and Watson. I think his initials are E. J. Watson, of the State."

"All four of us were talking, and just as Col. Tillman came up Gantt and Gunter walked off and Col. Tillman addressed Watson, made some statements and said that — scoundrel, with some oaths before it, in that building yonder had attacked him. He went on to say about his attacking him and being unjust to him, and made some threat. I don't remember the nature of it, but he said he had had as much of it as he was going to have and made some demonstrative threat, and told Watson: 'You can tell him that if you want to.'"

Watson declined to do it. He said: "I wish you would do it. I made it with the intention of it going to him, in a demonstrative way, and Watson declined to do it. Retreating the threats, in a different form, Mr. Tillman said, with some oaths, very severe, denunciatory oaths, he said that he was going to run for Governor and was going to be elected and if, and with some more denunciatory oaths, Gonzales attacked him again as he had been doing that he was going down there and kill him. I think the first statement was: 'Like a dog.' I remonstrated with him and told him that it would not be right, that it would be wrong in every principle, and the best thing he could do was to go down there and lick him."

"Did you tell him what you were going to do?"

"I told him that if he did it that way it would be nothing but murder; that it would be a decided wrong, and I would not be in sympathy with anything like that. Then he repeated the threat that he would kill him, and give him no more snow than he would a 'mad dog.' I believe was the expression."

TERRELL CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. C. J. Terrell was then subjected to cross-examination after a recess. He had never been on unfriendly terms with Col. Tillman. He never knew he was not on speaking terms. On one occasion after the May Convention Col. Tillman passed him without noticing him, but afterwards they spoke. He had no ill feeling whatever against Tillman. He wrote a rather strong article against Tillman's candidacy. He criticized Mr. Tillman rather severely. The meeting in Edgefield was after the editorial in which he censured Tillman. He did not think any one was present. He did not regard it as a confidential statement. He told Tillman that rather than shoot Gonzales he had better go there and lick him. If Col. Tillman ever sided with Perkins about news insurance he did not know it. He never had anything unkindly towards Col. Tillman. He had spoken about the killing and denounced the action conditionally, but had no ill feeling towards Col. Tillman. He denounced the act upon the evidence he had had. He did not care to get into the case if he could get out of it.

There was a fight as to whether the affidavit of Black should be admitted or not. Black is in the hospital at Augusta. Judge Gary declined to allow the Black affidavit to be presented at this time.

Cross-examination continued: In the conversation with Col. Tillman, in the presence of Mr. Black, he did not remember at all that Col. Tillman said he was going to protect himself if Gonzales forced it on him; Tillman said he was going to put a stop to the way he was attacking and slandering him. The conversation was in the smoking car. Col. Tillman came in while he and Mr. Black were talking. He did not remember the exact conversation but gave the substance and effect. He first discussed what Col.

Tillman told him at Johnston. He mentioned it to several parties. He thought he mentioned it to Mr. G. P. Logan and some time afterwards mentioned it to Mr. Elliott. He made no secret of the matter. He was not anxious to get into the case, but he had no desire to "back off" from the case. He had no desire to damage the character of any man. He would not say he had been active against Tillman. He answered questions when asked him, but he did not regard that as activity. He felt his duty to answer questions when asked him. He was sure he had no feeling against Col. Tillman.

Re-direct: He never had any unkind feeling towards Col. Tillman personally. They were not intimate, but fairly intimate.

There was a contest as to the extent of the intimacy and whether Col. Tillman and Mr. Terrell talked about the chances of Col. Tillman's candidacy. The testimony was admitted and Mr. Terrell talked with him about his candidacy and said he was going to make the race for Governor. He knew of nothing to mar the intimacy and he addressed him as Colonel or "Jim." He wrote the editorial against Tillman because he thought it for the good of the State for him not to be elected. He had no ill will towards Tillman and spoke to him after the editorial opposing Tillman's election for Governor. He never knew that Tillman had anything to do with Perkins, with whom he had a conflict. He denounced the shooting of Tillman in killing Gonzales, and Attorney General Bellinger asked him how and why he condemned the killing.

Mr. Croft objected on the ground that the editorial itself was the best evidence and should be presented. The editorial was not presented and the matter of the editorial dropped, and then Mr. Terrell was asked if he ever denounced Tillman. He did not think he had ever denounced Tillman as a man. He did not know Mr. Logan was a lawyer in the case. It was a surprise to him that he was in any way connected with the case.

Cross-examination: He knew Mr. Mounson Smith and he started to represent him. He did not know that Tillman represented Perkins and Terrell in which they had a personal difficulty.

First Witness for Defense.

At this point Mr. Nelson, for the defense, stated that Miss Roper, a maternal witness present for the defense, was now a resident of New York, a trained nurse employed in a hospital, that it was necessary for her to leave this afternoon or she would lose her position, and that unless she were held under bond, the defense was powerless to keep her here. Mr. Nelson touchingly related the urgent necessities of the case so far as the defense was concerned. Some debate among the lawyers ensued, the defense finally suggesting that if Miss Roper were allowed to testify today, the State could continue its testimony Tuesday without being compelled to "rest."

Mr. Johnston, at some length, delivered a moving and eloquent oration on the subject, pointing out that Miss Roper had been in South Carolina since the 21st, waiting to testify, and painting in striking colors the importance to Miss Roper of leaving for New York in the afternoon.

Mr. Bellinger, for the State, said that counsel for the State had agreed to insist upon the regular and ordinary conduct of the trial from his side. The State merely wished justice done and the interests of justice would be affected by a departure from the usual rule. To place a witness under bond, he said, involves no humiliation whatever. He did not for a moment contemplate that the lady need go to jail, but the very thought was repulsive to him, but the merely formal attachment of her signature to a bond carried no hardship with it. Judge Gary, however, took the view of the defense, the understanding being that the State may offer other testimony if it so desires.

Miss Roper, a young woman of good presence and bearing, was then introduced. She testified substantially that when a trained nurse at a hospital in Spartanburg in or about July, 1902, Mr. Gonzales visited for two days and a half, his uncle, Capt. Ralph Elliott, then hopelessly ill in the hospital and under her care. He talked to her about the lieutenant governor, and used the terms "coward" and "villain" in describing him. All of her conversation with Mr. Gonzales was pleasant. She told Mr. Gonzales of her family connection and long acquaintance with the Tillmans. He inquired if she considered the lieutenant governor a brave man. She said that she certainly did. Then he said that twice he, Gonzales, had made Tillman show the white feather, that Tillman had twice challenged him to duels, which he had not acknowledged and Tillman had a little resentment about him that he came to him in a hotel lobby in Washington, spoke to him and offered him a cigar. It was noted that she did not testify to any threat on the part of Mr. Gonzales.

THE WITNESSES.

A. G. LaMotte was the first witness examined for the State. He did not see the shot fired, but corroborated to a degree the testimony of other State witnesses as to the position occupied by Mr. Gonzales and the prisoner.

C. M. Lide was next sworn. He testified that the three men approached in the relative positions described by Senator Brown. He declared that after the shot was fired and Talbird sprang between them he saw the prisoner moving his pistol to and fro over Talbird's shoulder as though he would shoot again — which calls to mind Talbird's testimony that Tillman told him at the jail on the day of the shooting that he would have shot again except for fear of shooting Talbird.

August Schiedman, a youth of some 18 years, an eye-witness, added materially to corroboration of other State's witnesses. He also thought the prisoner was going to shoot again.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Melton's testimony the solicitor announced that the State was not ready to close but asked a suspension until Tuesday morning to give time for other witnesses to arrive. It might be that the State would offer other testimony.

A Chance For Housewives.

The Milford, N. H., Pointer publishes the following advertisement: "Finn girl, 20 or 22, just arrived, would like housework. Does not cook. Does not speak English."

DECISION IS FINAL

President Roosevelt Gives Ultimatum in Miller Case

MET THE LABOR REPRESENTATIVES

The President of the Whole People is Unable to Recognize the Demands of Any Creed or Organization.

Washington, Special.—An important conference took place at the White House Tuesday night between President Roosevelt and five members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, including President Gompers and John Mitchell, head of the Miners' Union, during which the case of Foreman W. A. Miller, of the government printing office, was the principal topic of discussion. The conference was granted at the request of the labor leaders. The Miller case was very fully presented by the members of the executive council, at the close of which the President made a statement in which he announced that his decision not to dismiss Miller was final and that the question of his personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of administration. The statement says:

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the government to its employees. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and cannot and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birth-place, occupation or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him."

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government printing office the grounds alleged are two-fold:

1. That he is a non-union man.
2. That he is not personally fit.

The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the large question of governmental discrimination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision; and as to this decision is final."

Big Rise in Cotton.

A New York special to the Charlotte, N. C., Observer of Wednesday says: With September cotton at an advance of 145 points for the day and more than 200 in two days and likely to go higher, and with news of quick settlements 100 points higher, the New York cotton exchange Tuesday saw the culmination of the most successfully carried out corner in cotton in the history of this market, a corner which has made for W. P. Brown, of New Orleans, the leader, at the least calculation between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 in September option alone. Tuesday in one hour cotton rose more than \$6 a bale, because the men who had a theory that the corner would not hold and sold by the thousands of bales were not able to find it to buy to make the deliveries they had contracted to make tomorrow, and had to buy it of the men who had previously sold it. In order to prevent the market rising to absolutely ruinous figures many of these have made settlement within the last two days with figures a cent a pound above the market rate.

Troops Withdrawn.

Burgas, Bulgaria, By Cable.—Dispatches from the insurgent chief, Gerdjikoff, who has been conducting operations in the Kirkless district, announce that the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Zaberovo, Karlovo and Galaticoco, three points on the Turkish frontier. It is understood that this movement was in accordance with the request of the Bulgarian government that Turkey withdraw her troops from the frontier as a sign of the sincerity of her pacific declarations. The positions vacated by the Turks are now occupied by insurgents.

Gets a Scholarship.

New York, Special.—Appointments to University scholarships at Columbia were received Tuesday. They are for post-graduate study and are valued at \$150 each. They are awarded for excellence in study and general merit. Among the recipients in Leonidas Wakefield Crawford, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., course in English literature. He is an A. M. of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., A. M. of Columbia University, 1903.

Flotilla Goes to Manila.

Norfolk, Special.—The first torpedo boat flotilla, consisting of the Decatur, Dale, Bainbridge, Chauncey, and Barry, is preparing for a voyage to Manila, and will be ready to sail, it is expected, about the first of November. The flotilla will be under the command of Lieutenant L. H. Chandler, and will be conveyed by the cruiser Baltimore.

FAVORS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Committee of Organized Labor Waits on the President.

Washington, Special.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an address to organized labor, which advocates the eight-hour day, opposes abuse by the courts of the writ of injunction and strongly asserts the principle of the union shop. The address describes the recent conference with President Roosevelt, quoting the President as favoring the eight-hour bill. In the conference, says the address, the "open shop" idea was carefully considered. The address continues:

"Replying to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with Federal, including civil service law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government circumscribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government in accordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of employment excepting that so circumscribed, he believed the full employment of union men was preferable either to non-union or 'open shop.'"

"In view of the publicity given this subject, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity to say that the trade union movement stands for strictly union shop, experience having proved that where the 'open shop' system has been tried, reduction in wages and profits have ensued, with general disaster to the industry practicing that system, and therefore declares that the best interests of the labor movement calls for the employment of union workers and discourages in every way, shape and form the deteriorating effects which follow recognition of the 'open shop.'"

The address argues that the success of agreements with employers depends on the complete organization of labor, for only an organized body can carry into execution such an agreement.

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, Special.—Mr. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Shaw his report on the condition of the Treasury, June 30, and its operations during the past fiscal year. The total net revenues for the year were \$560,396,674, an increase of \$38,988,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures \$506,099,007, an increase of \$35,782,034. The surplus was \$54,297,667, as compared with \$91,287,375 in 1902. In the receipts there was an increase of upwards of \$30,000,000 from customs, and a falling off of over \$41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object. On the side of expenditures there was an increase in every important account, except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings. The expenditures for the two military departments, which together amounted to \$191,237,554, forming by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were upward of \$21,000,000 greater than the year before.

Treasurer Roberts places the monetary stock of the country on June 30, 1903, including gold and silver, United States notes, Treasury notes and national bank notes, but not certificates, at \$2,688,149,621, an increase of \$124,882,963 for the year. The increase in gold was \$60,137,491, and in national bank notes \$56,998,559. The total estimated stock of gold was \$1,252,371,990; constituting nearly 47 per cent of the whole. The gold in the Treasury amounted to \$631,420,789, after a gain of \$71,220,480 in twelve months. Of the receipts from customs at the port of New York, constituting 67 per cent of the whole 88 per cent, were in gold. The increase of the money in circulation during the year was \$121,740,252, of which \$59,997,700 was in gold certificates and \$61,742,552 in national bank notes. The share of money for each person increased \$9 cents and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to 42 per cent, the highest ratio ever recorded. There has been a continual increase in the proportions of paper currency in the denominations of \$10, and under in circulation, but the growth hardly keeps pace with the demand. The supply can be increased if Congress will authorize the issue of gold certificates for \$10, and remove the restriction on the issue of \$5 notes by national banks.

Twelve Persons Drowned.

Marietta, Wis., Special.—The passenger steamer Erie T. Hackley of Fish Creek, founded in Green Bay Saturday night, during a hard squall, and twelve persons were drowned and seven rescued. The dead: Joseph V.orous, captain; — Trachly, cook, of the Hackley. Passengers: Freeman Thorpe, Fish Creek; Edna Barringer, Fish Creek; Lawrence Barringer, brother of Edna's Barringer, Fish Creek; Francis Vincent, Egg Harbor; — Vincent, sister of Francis, Egg Harbor; George LeClair, Jr., Jacksonport; N. Fitzsimmons, Jacksonport; Henry Rabbitt, Fish Creek; Carl Kelly, Fish Creek; Nels Nelson, Sturgeon Bay.

A Match Race.

Howe, of the Memphis Driving Park Association, announced that arrangements have been concluded whereby Prince Alert, 1:57, and Dan Patch, 1:59, will meet in a match race on the opening day of the grand circuit meeting, which begins October 20. On the second day Lou Dillon, the trotting queen, and Major Delmar, recently purchased by E. E. Smathers, will trot a specially arranged race.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Conditions For Past Week Reported By the Department.

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, September 28, had a mean temperature of 71 degrees, which is about 2 degrees below normal. The first part of the week was unusually cool, the latter part warmer than usual. Light frosts were reported from the upper parts of Pickens county. The weather was too cool for growing crops, but was excellent for harvesting operations. The winds were generally light easterly. The skies were clear, but with some cloudiness in the eastern counties during the middle of the week. The strong easterly winds along the coast caused high tides that flooded some rice fields.

There was no rain during the week, and the need of rain is again urgent for fall truck, turnips, peas, and for putting the soil in condition for fall grain seeding. The absence of rain was favorable for harvesting operations, especially for haying, for picking cotton, and for gathering corn. The late corn crop is very poor in the western counties.

No improvement in cotton is indicated, but rather continued deterioration. The prospect for a top crop is poor. Rust is still prevalent, and blight on sea-island and on some upland, but there is less premature opening, the cool weather having checked it, and the cool weather also checked the growth of young bolls. In places cotton continues to open rapidly, and picking keeps pace with the opening generally, but in a few counties picking made slow progress owing to a scarcity of pickers. In some of the eastern counties cotton is from half to two-thirds gathered, while in the western counties only a small portion of the crop has opened. Correspondents are unanimous in estimating the crop to be a short one, or below an average one.

Rice harvest made favorable progress, although yields are disappointing. Some rice was damaged by salt water in oleton county owing to high tides flooding the fields. Sweet potatoes are very promising. Some oats, barely and rye have been sown. Excellent progress was made in gathering hay. Minor crops generally are good, but pastures and gardens are poor.

The Governments Report.

Washington, Special.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

"The principal crop States have experienced weather conditions exceptionally favorable for maturing late corn, and while frosts have been quite general in the central and eastern portions of the corn belt, no material damage is indicated."

"With generally seasonable temperatures and practically no rain over the entire cotton belt, cotton has opened rapidly and picking has been actively carried on, a large part of the crop having been gathered. Cool nights and the general prevalence of drought in the central and western districts have been detrimental, and rust and shedding continue to be extensively reported, although rust is somewhat less prevalent in Georgia. On the whole the crop has suffered deterioration, especially in the central and western portions of the belt. Little or no top crop is promised. In Texas the plant has almost entirely ceased fruiting and in some central counties is dying. In North Carolina the conditions have favored the maturity of late cotton, in South Carolina premature opening has been checked."

Mystery of Murder.

Pittsburg, Special.—George Worthington Garwood, a wealthy coal broker, aged 65 years, shot and killed Hilda Vogel, aged about 22, and then killed himself in a room occupied by the couple at 131 Moultrie street. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Garwood has a wife and nine children. About two years ago it is said Garwood became infatuated with Hilda Vogel, who was a waitress in the restaurant where Garwood took his meals. Since then the couple have been on more or less intimate terms, the man frequently showing his jealousy over attentions shown the girl by other men. Tuesday night Garwood took the Vogel woman and several of her friends to one of the local theatres, occupying one of the boxes. Before the performance was finished Garwood left the house in an angry mood and did not return. The woman was found lying in bed under the covering, with a bullet hole in her temple and Garwood was lying outside of the bed clothes with a bullet in his heart. No persons in the house heard the shots, and it is not known when the double killing took place. Evidently the woman was asleep when shot, and apparently never moved after the bullet entered her brain. On the dresser was found a note written by Garwood giving the names and addresses of both and saying: "Love was the cause." Members of the girl's family believe jealousy of an old friend of Hilda's prompted the act. When murdered the girl wore a locket around her neck with the initials C. N. engraved on it.

Kills Himself for Grief.

Galveston, Tex., Special.—Robert Bonsall, 54 years old, from New York, connected with the land department of the Santa Fe Railroad, killed himself Tuesday. The cause was despondency over the death of his wife. The remains will be taken to New York. He left a note directing his brother-in-law Charles Steyn, of Denver, to take charge of his estate.

PALMETTO CLEANINGS.

Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

Palmetto Briefs.

After various postponements, the trial of James H. Tillman for the murder of N. G. Gonzales, in Columbia, on January 15 last, was commenced in Lexington on Monday, the hearing having been moved to that place on motion of the defendant Hon. Frank B. Gary, of Abbeville, is presiding and the council representing either side is as follows: For the State—Solicitor Thurmond, G. D. Bellinger, Andrew Crawford, Wm. Elliott, Jr., I. L. Ashbill, L. T. Stuki. For the defense—G. W. Croft, P. H. Nelson, O. W. Buchanan, W. H. Sharpe, George Johnstone, Enrd and Dreher, G. T. Graham, G. R. Rembert, C. L. Blease.

A special meeting of the board of trustees of Clemson college will be held on October 13 to order paid a claim which the United States government has against the college. The students are at present without guns on account of the claim. A short time ago the authorities shipped the guns to the Augusta arsenal in order to obtain new equipment, but were informed that on account of so many of the old guns, bayonets and hilts being injured, the government had a claim of several hundred dollars against the college and the new equipment could not be shipped until this was paid. The information did not reach the college until after it had opened and consequently the students will have to wait until the claim is paid before they can obtain guns.

The governor Tuesday granted the petition for the pardon of William Walker, convicted of burglary and larceny in Greenville county and sentenced to two years. The pardon was granted on a petition from Greenville and on the recommendation of Solicitor Boggs, Walker being a little negro boy and evidence being afterwards produced forming an alibi.

D. E. Bolton, a Greenwood restaurant keeper, has commenced suit against Rev. G. W. Gardner, editor of the Greenwood Journal, for \$5,000 alleged damage to character, etc. Some time ago the constable seized 100 half-pints of whiskey that went to Greenwood addressed to "D. E. Bolton," and referring to the matter, the Journal said for some time past he had been suspected of dealing in the contraband. D. H. McGill, the well-known dispensary advocate of Greenwood, is representing Bolton. Editor Gardner is a prohibitionist. As to whether Bolton is a tiger has not been demonstrated in the courts; that is, he has not been convicted. It is probable that Editor Gardner is to be put up against some annoyance.

Henry Cook, a young man about 30 years of age, was found dead in the bed Monday at his boarding house, 70s Blanding street, in Columbia. Mr. Cook has complained of heart trouble for some time, and it is thought that this was the cause of his death. He was an employee of the Southern Railway shops and unmarried. He was well known among the railroad men. Sunday night he went to bed about midnight, apparently well, but when called next morning no response was made and Dr. F. D. Kendall was summoned, but the man had been dead several hours. Mr. Cook was a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows.

The last of the several dates fixed by the railroad commission for the hearing of testimony in the Fishing creek wreck investigation is October 6. For some reason the commissioners have selected Rock Hill as the place where the hearing is to be held.

President Invited.

Jacksonville, Special.—A delegation Jacksonville citizens, headed by Captain C. E. Garner, president of the board of trade, will call on President Roosevelt this week to present an invitation to him to be present at the celebration of the rebuilding of the city of Jacksonville, during the week beginning November 2. It is believed the President will accept.

Four Killed.

Philadelphia, Special.—Four persons were killed and several others were injured by being struck by an express train at Sharon Hill, a few miles from this city on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad. The injured were brought to a hospital in this city. There was about a dozen persons in the party and they were returning to this city from a family reunion.

News of the Day.

The telegraph reports that the investigation into the "runnin" or halting of Midshipman Richard S. Gallo-way, indicate that about 15 midshipmen of the three upper classes who have been deprived of leave for inefficiency in their studies, have been engaged in "runnin."

Prince Luding Ferdinand, of Paravia, nephew of the prince regent, is playing first violin in the orchestra of the Munich Opera House during the Wagner performances. He is a surgeon and attends to his clinic before going to rehearsals. The Prince is 44 years of age and is a general of cavalry in the German army.

Attention has been called by E.

Boham to two new forms of incandescent lamps. In both the lower half of the bulb is fluted glass, which, acting as a row of lenses, concentrates the light downwards, and gives the special advantage of strong illumination directly beneath the lamp. One form has the ordinary filament, with the upper half of the bulb of opal glass, while the other has a zigzag horizontal filament and a top of clear glass.