The Marlboro' Democrat.

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

VOL. XXX BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905. NO. 19

THE EDUCATORS

Meet in Annual Convention in the City of Columbia.

WARMLY WELCOMED

Distinguished Visitors from all Parts of the Country Attended the Meeting.

Gov. Heyward Delivered Address of Welcome. President Ogden Given an Ovation.

The Conference for Education in the South met in the Columbia Theatre Wednesday night, and the place was crowded with distinguished visitors from the north and from various other parts of the country. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Heyward, whose graceful words and graceful manner charmed all of his hearers. The usual annual address was delivered by President Robert C. Ogden, who was given the closest attention. The orator of the evening was Dr. George S. Denny, president of Washington and Lee University, who spoke with earnestness on "A Southern Interpretation of the Conference for Education," and whose remarks were received with many manifestations of approval.

The Conference was called to order by Mr. E S. Dreher, superintendent of the Columbia schools and chairman of the local arrangements committee. He introduced Governor Heyward, who delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Ogden was given an ovation when he came forward on the platform to the speaker's stand in front of some fifty leading educators seated on the theatre stage, in the form of a half moon. Mr. Ogden digressed very little from his published speeches, but in the instances in which he did step outside his set speech he was graceful and easy and ready and spontaneous. He was frequently interrupted with applause, particularly at his mention of the names of J. L. M. Curry and secretary Edgar Gardner Murphy and United States Commissioner Harris.

Mr. Denny was also well received. His earnest and eloquent defence of the movement and the actuating motives of those making up the various boards was heartily applauded.

After the exercises in the theatre the visitors were given a reception in the hall of the house of representatives, the conference being invited here by the Columbia chamber of commerce, the legislature and the governor. The hall was beautifully decorated by Columbia ladies with palms, cedar and the like, and there was a delightful mingling of the representatives of the two sections of the country.

The special train bearing the party of distinguished educators arrived in the city over the Seaboard several hours late. The cause of the delay was congested traffic on the Pennsylvania road and all the way down from Richmond time was made up. The special was met at the North Carolina line by a party of Columbians, including State Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin, Mayor T. H Gibbs, City Superintendent E. S. Dreher, Commissioner of Immigration E. J. Watson, Mr. W. E Gonzales, editor of The State; Mr. J. McMahan, Mr T. S. Bryan, Prof. G. A. Wauchope and Prof. Patterson Wardlaw.

The party was met at the depot by the local members of the reception committee and was carried at once to the homes. Mr. Ogden and his party were taken to Wright's hotel. Those in the family party were:

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, R. M. Ogden, J. E. Chamberlin, H. P. Waugh, Dr. Wallace Butterick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Gates, Dr. James E. Russell, all of New York; John Wilbur, of Baltimore; Mrs. C. W. Ide, of Brooklyn.

The rest of the party with their residences are as follows:

Mrs. Robert Abbe, New York, N. Y., Mrs. W. C. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, New York; Mrs. John T. Sloan.

Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bitting, New York; Howard Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, New York, N. Y.; Howard Caldwell.

Mr. John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. J. W. Babcock.

Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.; Judge A. C. Haskell.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bishop, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. W. P. Witsell.

Rev. and Mrs. S. N. Grother, Cambridge, Mass.; Columbia hotel.

Miss Natalie Curtis, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. W. C. Wright.

Mr. Edward H Clement, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. A. Lancaster.

Dr. Julius D. Dreher, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. H. Walch.

Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, Richmond, Va., Mrs. R. W. Gibbs.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, New York N. Y.; Mr. W. H. Townsend.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Draper, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. H. C. Huggins.

Mr. John Emlin, New York, N. Y.; Dr. J. Wm. Flinn.

Dr. Robert Fraser, Washington, D. C.; Columbia hotel.

Mr. A. S. Frissell, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. A. C. Moore.

Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Frissell, Dr. A. C. Osborne.

Rev. and Mrs. Paul R. Frothingham, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Guitaf Sylvan.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. W. L. Arthur

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. W. Robertson.

Mrs. James W. Hazlehurst, New York, N. Y.; Wright's hotel.

Miss M. W. Huntington, New York, N. Y.; Judge A. C. Haskell.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Columbia hotel.

Mrs. Chas. B. Hewitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss E. E. McClintock.

Mrs Hewitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss E. E. McClintock.

Mr. W. H. Hack, New York, N. Y.; Mr. E. B. Taylor.

Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Kinsolving Brooklin, N. Y.; Mrs. J. A. Meetze.

Mr. Dwight Kellogg, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. C. L. Baker.

Hon. and Mrs. Seth Low, New York, N. Y.; Maj. Benj. Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond Lamont, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. August Kohn.

Miss Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia hotel.

Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. R. W. Gibbes.

Miss Ellen Mason, Boston Mass.; Mrs. A. G. Morris.

Miss Lila Mason, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. A. G. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Macy, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. J. M. VanMetre.

Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Mitchell, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. D. W. Robinson.

Mrs. A. J. Montague, Richmond Va.; Mrs. A. H. Jeter.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. A. Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.; Dr. B. W. Taylor.

Miss L. F. McCoy, New York, N. Y.; Wright's hotel.

Dr. and Mrs St. Claire McKelway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. S. L. Miller.

Rev. W. N. McVicker, Providence, R. I.; Wright's hotel.

Miss Nott, Washington, D. C.; Columbia hotel.

Mr. Geo. F. Peabody, New York, N. Y.; Mrs G. L Baker.

Mrs. R T. Paine, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. R. W. Shand.

Rev. Geo. L. Paine, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. R. W. Shand.

Dr. L. S Rowe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. G. Morris.

Miss Lydia Redmond, New York, N. Y.; Judge A. C. Haskell.

Mrs. John R. Saunders, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. A. H. Jeter.

Mrs. Geo. F. Seward, New York, N. Y.; Wright's hotel.

Miss Anna L. Seward, New York, N. Y.; Wright's hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schmeltz, Hampton, Va.; Columbia, hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. F. H. Weston.

Miss Mary Lamar Turpin, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Brayton.

Mr. Willie D. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. John J. Seibels.

Mr. James Wood New York, N. Y.; Mr. E. B. Taylor.

Miss Wood, New York, N. Y.; Columbia hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard O. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. S. L. Miller.

Mrs. William Potter Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Brayton.

RUSHING WORK ON CANAL.

Eight Thousand Men Now Employed on the Big Ditch.

Speaking of the actual physical work of building the Panama canal, Mr. John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama commission, said Wednesday at Chicago that an organization had already been formed embodying a total of 8,000 men. Of this number practically 6,000 men are engaged in equipment and construction work, and 2,000 men are engaged in policing the canal zone and in sanitary work, and in cleaning up the isthmus. This organization will be rapidly increased, and has been increasing at the rate from 800 to 1,000 men a month.

Of the total number of men employed about 10 per cent. are high men from the United States and the rest are mechanics, artisans and laborers that have been brought from the nearby South American and Central American coasts, and from the West Indian islands. There is a demand for men expert in the mechanical trades; for instance, steam shovel men, draughtsmen, railway track foremen, enginemen, carpenters, skilled in heavy timber work and in the construction of dredges and bridges.

In addition to the repair of the residences ab ut 2,400 that were constructed by the French, eight three-story hotels are being constructed at various centers of population, the purpose being the accommodation, principally of the unmarried American men engaged in the work. Two of the hotels are completed. Material has been ordered and arrangements made for the remaining six. The hotels are provided with bath rooms and all modern necessary hotel appliances

Up to date seven American steam shovels have been installed, and ten more are on the isthmus in course of erection, or are on the way there, and 24 additional shovelers have been asked for from the commission. Should it be decided to change the canal to sea level Mr. Wallace said it had been estimated that 14 miles of summit cut will be necessary, and that this would require 100 steam shovels, about 300 engines and train crews and 15 000 dump cars. The service would necessitate four double track railways for the removal of material, which would have to be hauled 15 miles on an average. Approximately 350 miles of construction track will be necessary.

Dashed to Death.

Ten miners were instantly crushed to death Wednesday and terribly mangled at the Conyngham mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company in the northern part of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The men were being lowered into the mine and when 350 from the surface a rope broke and the cage fell four hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft. A rescuing party found the bodies of the men at the bottom beneath a mass of debris.

Horrible Accident.

At Columbia, Friday morning, while at work in The State's press room where a new press is going up, James Pearson, a negro laborer, was decapitated in a strange and very sudden manner. A heavy chain, hung over a piece of running shafting, caught in a set screw above, and in his clothing below and by the time his body was even with the shafting the chain was about his neck. Before any one could start to throw the meter switch his head was torn off and tossed one way and his body thrown the other.

Peculiar Accident.

At Charleston a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the coroner's jury in the case of Rubin Johnson, who was killed at the Standard Fertilizer works. A large cake of fertilizer fell upon the man's back a few days ago, injuring his spine, which finally caused his death. The cake weighed about 300 pounds.

LOST ON WHEAT

And Stole One and a Half Million Dollars from

A MILWAUKEE BANK,

Of Which He Was President, is the Unenviable Record Made by Frank G. Begilow, a Society Leader and Financier of the Middle West.

The greatest sensation in banking circles in decades followed the announcement late Monday afternoon of last week of the arrest of President Frank G. Bigelow of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and until last Fall president of the American Bankers' Association, charged with having defaulted with $1,500,000 of the funds of his bank. His entire fortune and a large part of the bank funds had been lost in the collapse of the Gates wheat pool. Overnight he has been plunged from the highest position attainable in the esteem of his fellow-bankers, who had honored him with leadership in their national organization, to the deepest degradation, involving imprisonmet, loss of the great wealth he had amassed, and the financial and social ruin of his family. Until his fall he and his family had held a leading place, not only in the most exclusive circles of Milwaukee, but throughout the Middle West.

HOPELESSLY RUINED.

Mr. Bigelow was noted for his high regard for the business maxims of Benjamin Franklin, and since his downfall financiers in that city have pointed out that one of his favorite quotations from Franklin was the same as that which adorned the letter-heads of the notorious 520 per cent Franklin Syndicate:

"The way to wealth is as plain as the road to market."

His ruin is complete and hopeless. He has returned $300,000, all the money in his possession, but the amount of the defalcation is still above $1,200,000, with no prospect that this amount can be lessened in any way. The directors of the bank have pledged themselves to fortify the credit of the institution with $1,635,000, replacing the stolen funds, but this action was not sufficient to prevent a run on the bank.

SON'S FUTURE BLASTED.

The disgrace of the banker has affected his son Gordon Bigelow, who was forced to retire from the brokerage firm of Tracy & Company, with offices in Chicago and New York. The dissolution of the partnership was announced within an hour after the defalcation of the elder Bigelow was learned. Mr. Bigelow was arrested Monday afternoon in Milwaukee, and the arrest is momentarily expected of Henry G. Goll, assistant cashier of the bank, who has been removed, charged with having been a party to the falsification of the books of the bank. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, based upon a complaint drawn by United States District-Attorney Butterfield charging him, with Bigelow, with the embezzlement of the bank's funds in an amount exceeding $100,000, but he has fled, leaving no trace. Subpoenas has also been is sued for four of the bank's directors.

CHICAGO SENDS AID.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon a million and a half dollars had been sent to the Milwaukee institution by the banks of Chicago, and at that hour E. H. Hamill, of the Corn Exchange National Bank; James D. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Orson Smith, of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company Bank, all leading financiers of Chicago, were in consultation with the directors of the First National of Milwaukee. They agreed to render every aid possible in checking a panic among the depositors, and hope to restore perfect confidence. The effect of the announcement of President Bigelow's defalcation could not be minimized, however, and a run began on the bank, which soon became threatening. At 3 o'clock, when the bank's doors closed, more than two thousand persons had gathered in the streets waiting to withdraw their deposits.

ONE MILLION DRAWN OUT.

By that time more than a million dollars had been paid out. One of the first callers was a business man who presented a check for $100,000, representing his entire account. He was followed by the City Treasurer, who drew out $300,000 of city funds, and withdrawals in sums from $1,000 to $10,000 quickly followed. The Chamber of Commerce was one of the first concerns to withdraw its funds. By three o'clock there was a line in front of the bank extending for several blocks.

Many business men showed their confidence in the bank by making deposits while the run was on, however, and while no payments could be made after closing hours, deposits could be received, and in order to take advantage of this unique condition, a hole was cut through the Wisconsin street front and deposits were received in that way, after the doors of the bank had been closed, until a late hour Monday evening. A deal of twenty policemen handled the crowd.

BIGELOW FOUND AT HIS HOME.

Mr. Bigelow was found in his library with his wife when the Federal Marshal called to serve the warrant upon him. "I'll be ready to go with you at once," he said, and after kissing his wife and bidding her an affectionable farewell left with the officer. Mr. Bigelow was taken before United States Commissioner Bloodgood and bail fixed at $25,000, which had not been furnished at a late hour. He has broken down completely and was a nervous wreck when he was arraigned. He had passed through a frightful ordeal. It is now learned that his confession of his embezzlement was made at a special meeting of the directors called Saturday evening and which lasted thirty six hours, being prolonged through the night and all day Sunday.

CONFESSED TO HIS RUIN.

Mr. Biglow was shaken and so nervous when he rose to address the directors on Saturday evening that he could not command his voice for several minutes, and gradually, through the members of the directory, spread a feeling of fear and apprehension as they noted his ashen pallor and trembling limbs. Before he spoke they knew that a crushing blow was about to fall upon the institution.

"Gentlemen," he said at last, "I have a painful statement to make—the confession that I have misdirected the funds of this bank and that an examination of the books, and a comparison of the figures, will show that I am indebted to this institution for more than $1,450,00. The money has been lost in wheat and stocks. Not a penny of this can be recovered, and I have to offer toward compensating the bank are personal securities valued at $300,000."

This confession came upon the directors like a thunderbolt. They had apprehended some vague misfortune, but the announcement that the bank's funds had been drawn upon to the extent admitted by President Bigelow, was of a character almost beyond comprehension. It was later learned that the total amount would reach a round million and a half, and from that time on the board of directors devoted themselves to the gigantic task of attempting to deal with the condition confronting them.

INSISTED ON PUNISHMENT.

After thirty-six hours of deliberation they had reached but one conclusion, and that the necessity for pledging individual amounts which would more than cover the defalcation. One of the suggestions made was that the interests of the bank be protected by permitting the president to resign and go to Europe, while the directors made good the amount of the embezzlement, but this proposal met the sturdy opposition of other directors who insisted upon the punishment of the defaulter. The above is a sad story. If it involved the guilty party alone it would not be so sad, but it involves innocent men and women, the family of the defaulter. The way of the transgressor is indeed hard. Bigelow went to bed one night respected and woke up next morning with the prospect of years to be spent in prison, and with that knowledge that his family will be left penniless when the sacrifices they contemplate have been made. All because he gambled in wheat and stocks.

Rush to See Bull Fight.

The Spanish Council of State having authorized the resumption of Sunday bull fighting, on the ground that it is an art, and that the matadors, toreadors, etc., are artists, the national sport was everywhere resumed Sunday with extraordinary enthusiasm. The occasion was celebrated at Madrid with a corrida, in which six bulls were announced to be killed by Lojarita and Mazzantinito. There was an enormous demand for tickets, which finally reached incredible prices. Many poor persons sold their clothes and furniture to obtain the price of admission. Twenty thousand people crowded the bull ring, and 80,000, who were unable to enter, stood outside to listen to the shouts and bellowings. The contests lasted two and one half hours. Six bulls and eleven horses were killed. Mazzantinito, who hitherto had been merely a novillero, acquitted himself with such skill that he was proclaimed a matador by his admirers, who carried him on their shoulders in the arena amid a shower of cigars, fans, and other tokens of approval.

Saves a Black Fiend.

Speeding from an angry mob of 400 white people at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Wednesday, Deputy Sheriff James C. Shellenbarger, in an automobile, rescued George Copeland, a negro youth, who had been tracked home by bloodhounds and arrested on a charge of assaulting and murdering Miss Miranda Bricker, a white woman, aged 55 years. As soon as word got out that the negro had been placed in jail a mob quickly gathered. The cowering and frightened negro was disguised by a big overcoat and placed in the bottom of an automobile. One of the sheriff's deputies jumped in and a record run was made to Centerburg, 12 miles away. There Copeland was placed in jail under heavy guard, awaiting the arrival of a train for Columbus. Deputy Sheriff Graham arrived in Columbus with Copeland and the negro was taken to the county jail. Graham says that Copeland would have been lynched had he not gotten him out of town.

A Family Drowned.

Elward Axson, his wife and little son were drowned in the Etawah River, near Canton, Ga., on Wednesday. Mr Axson was taking his wife and child for a drive, when the horse became unruly. He reared for some time and then ran away. The horse tore through the country at breakneck speed, Mrs. Axson and her child screaming wildly, and Mr. Axson trying his utmost to slack the speed of the runaway animal. As the horse reached the bridge that spans the Etawah river, it darted to one side, then jumped straight into the stream, and before assistance could be secured the whole family was drowned. The bodies were dredged out of the stream. Mr. Axson is a grandson of Rev. Dr. Axson of Savannah. Mr. Axson was formerly from Boston. The little boy who was drowned was the only child of the couple.

Bryan Spoke.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Memorial Day was observed Wednesday by a parade of the Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans, local military, police and school children. The Confederate monument in Hemming Park and the graves in the cemeteries were decorated with flowers. The parade formed in front of the city hall and marched to the city cemetery, where an eloquent address was delivered by W. J. Bryan.

Burned 150 Men to Death.

The British steamer Yen Wo was totally destroyed by fire at Tunchon Wednesday night. It is feared that 150 Chinese who were aboard the boat lost their lives in the flames.

UNDER ARREST.

Prominent Men Charged With the Killing of Morrison.

SENSATION SPRUNG.

Many Prominent Citizens of the Town of Kershaw and of Lancaster Charged With the Lynching of Morrison at Kershaw Last October.

A special dispatch from Lancaster to The State says greatly to the surprise of all this section several arrests have been made in the case of the lynching which occured at Kershaw, this county, last October. The men arrested are the most prominent and influential men of Lancaster county. They are:

John T. Stevens, manager of the Kershaw Merchantile & Banking Co.

Stewart W. Heath, president and manager of the Heath Supply company.

S. W. Welch, also with the Heath Supply company and son of the mayor of Kershaw.

Frank Hough, a beer dispenser and member of a prominent family.

The arrests of the above were made in Chester, where the men had gone on business.

Warrants are also out for the following citizens of Kershaw: S. L. Gardner, Jr., Burwell Truesdale, Henry J. Gardner, John Holden, Wm. Croxton, Sr., W. E. Belk, Tom Jones, J. W. Austin, and others. It is understood that there are 40 warrants in all, 16 of the men accused living in the town of Kershaw and the others in the country. Two other white men and a negro are already in jail on this charge. The warrants charge the parties with complicity in the lynching of Morrison at Kershaw in October.

The warrants were sworn out before Magistrate W. P. Caskey several days ago by H. B. Howie, a special detective. The four men named above had no notice of the intended arrest, it is stated, and had gone to Chester on personal business when the warrants were served. All the parties against whom warrants have been taken out will be on hand at the preliminary which will be held by Magistrate Caskey Friday morning at this place. It is understood that the citizens of Kershaw will attend in force and charter a special train and take all who wish to go free to Lancaster to attend the hearing. There is great confidence among the people of Kershaw that the charges will amount to nothing and that the citizens will soon be at liberty, although it is intimated in some quarters that one of the number has turned State's evidence. The case has been worked up by Detective Howie and W. H. Newbold of Chester. There are a large number of affidavits upon which the arrests were made.

THE LYNCHING OF MORRISON.

John T. Morrison was lynched on the night of October 2nd, 1904, in Lancaster county, near the Kershaw county line, four hours after he had killed Will Floyed, another white man. Floyd was Morrison's fourth victim. Morrison met Floyd on the afternoon of the killing and asked him for the loan of 10 cents. Floyd told him he did not have any change, whereupon Morrison shot him twice, one shot taking effect in the right side of Floyd's back and the other striking his arm, breaking it. Morrison is said to have told Jim Robinson that he intended to kill Floyd and this statement was corroborated later by Morrison, who said before being hanged that he did not want or need the 10 cents, but asked for it from an enemy in order to raise a fuss with Floyd, whom he had for three or four years intended to kill on an old grudge.

The governor used every possible means to prevent Morrison from being lynched, sending Sheriff Hunter and deputies from Lancaster to Kershaw on a special train, and another special from Camden bearing a company of State militia, was also ordered to the scene but to no avail. The sheriff was too late. Just as his train rolled into the town, the mob, which had gathered about the guard house, took the prisoner therefrom and dispatched him to the woods, where he was strung up with buggy traces and shot several times.

The murdered man was the son of Robert S. Floyd, a suostantial citizen living near Kershaw. He was married and a farmer and was said to be an exceptionally fine young fellow, highly thought of. So great was the indignation over the murder of Floyed that no lot in Kershaw could be bought to bury Morrison and his body was interred in the pauper's plot.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

The cases against defendants arrested in connection with the Kershaw lynching were dismissed by Magistrate Caskey at Lancaster on Friday. The solicitor afterwards withdrew the prosecution of all others for whom warrants had been issued. The motion of the solicitor for the continuance of the preliminary to next Wednesday on the ground that he was not ready was argued and refused Newbold and Howie, detectives, were called, but did not appear. The defendants attorneys then made a motion to dismiss, for the reason, first, that the state failed to produce any testimony whatever; second because the warrants on which the defendants were arrested were sworn out before the magistrate and signed by him while beyond his jurisdiction in Chester county. The motion was granted. E. D. Blakeney, Williams & Williams, and C. D. Jones represented the defendants. Everything was quiet and orderly, there being no demonstration whatever. The court house was crowded, there being not even standing room at the door and in the aisle.

THE COTTON CROP.

Final Government Report on the Product of Last Season.

South Carolina Increased Its Production Over Preceeding Year by Nearly 46 per Cent.

The bureau of the census has just issued the final report on the cotton crop grown in 1904. The statistics for 1904 are accompanied by comparative statistics for the crops of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. Six preliminary reports were issued during the ginning season of 1904-5, showing the quantity of cotton ginned to specified dates. The final report aggregates the quantities included in each of the preliminary statements, and completes the sixth consecutive crop year for which cotton reports have been published by the census bureau.

The crop of 1904, as returned by the ginners, and including linters, is 13,584,457 bales, of 500 pounds. It exceeds the crop of 1903 by 3,491,386 bales, or 35.4 per cent. The largest crop produced in the United States prior to 1904 was that of 1898, which, according to commercial returns, amounted to 11,235,000 bales or 15.9 per cent. less than the crop of 1904 The average crop for the five year period ending with 1903 was 9,892,047 bales, or 25.9 per cent. less than the crop of 1904.

Among the cotton producing States Texas has held the first rank for twenty years. Its production in 1904 was 3,134,677 bales. Georgia, with a production of 1,960 151 bales, was second, having passed Mississippi, which held the second rank in 1903. Mississippi is third and Alabama fourth. With the exception of Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, all the cotton producing States show larger crops for 1904 than for any other year in which these reports have been issued. The States which show the most notable increases compared with 1903 are Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, the largest increase being found in Georgia, where the crop exceeded that of 1903 by 612,330 bales, or 48 3 per cent. The increase in Alabama is 46 5 per cent, in South Carolina 45 7 per cent, and in Texas 27 per cent. The largest crop ever grown in Texas was that of 1900, when the State produced 298,870 bales more than in 1904. The increase in the combined production of Oklahoma and Indian Territory over 1903 is 72 per cent.

The number of local cotton weighers who reported to the bureau of the census was 1,372. Much care has been taken by the bureau of the census to secure accurate average bale weights, and the returns have been compared with computations made by Mr. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who computed the average weight of commercial bales, marketed between August 31, 1904, and March 1, 1905, at 519 87 pounds, while the average weight of the bale exported was 516.96. The adoption of the averages compiled by Mr. Hester would of course result in some variation in the total number of bales produced.

The sea island cotton crop of 1904 amounted to 104,317 bales, equal to 41,180,434 gross pounds, an increase over the crop of 1903 of 44.3 per cent. This increase is distributed between three States which produce this cotton—Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. The average crop of sea island cotton for the five-year period ending with 1903 was 34 120 844 pounds. The crop of 1904 is 20.7 per cent greater than the five-year average, and is the largest crop ever grown in the United States, the next largest being the crop of 1902, when the production reached 40,413,053 pounds.

The total number of establishments which ginned some part of the crop of 1903 was 30,337, or 92.3 per cent of the total number of ginneries reported. Three States reported over 4 000 active ginneries—Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The total number of the active ginneries in the States mentioned was 13,480, or 44.4 per cent of the total, and they ginned 50 8 per cent of the total cotton production in the United States for 1904. The census figures show that the average number of bales ginned by active establishments was 445, compared with 338 in 1903, and 358 in 1902. The cotton ginning industry is much more developed west of the Mississippi river than east of it. Texas, with 14 6 per cent of the number of cotton ginneries, ginned 23 5 per cent of the total product, while Georgia, with 16.4 per cent of the total active ginneries ginned but 14.1 per cent. The crop of 1904 was ginned in 830 counties in sixteen States Of these counties 739 were canvassed by 667 local agents of the census bureau, and 99 5 per cent of the total crop of 1904 was ginned in the territory thus canvassed. Ninety-one counties were canvassed by mail, and in these were located 184 active ginneries, which ginned but one-half of 1 per cent of the crop. The average date of the completion of the final canvass was March 10, 1905.

The six preliminary reports of the quantity of cotton ginned, issued by the bureau of the census during the past season, cover the quantity of cotton ginned to September 1, October 18, November 14, and December 13, 1904, and January 16, 1905 The final report now issued in Bulletin 19 presents the total quantity ginned during the season.

A feature of much interest discussed in this bulletin is the growth of the cotton seed industry, indicated in the supplemental report of the linter product of the cotton seed oil mills. The number of these mills has increased from 357 in 1900 to 715 in 1904, an increase of 100 per cent.

The bulletin just issued comprises 42 pages of text and tables, in addition to which are presented outline maps of each of the principal cotton producing States upon which the crop of 1904 is shown by counties.

Murdered his Wife.

At Quincy, Mass., Albert T. Spargo, aged 38, son of Councilman Spargo, shot and instantly killed his wife, Elizabeth, Thursday morning and then put a bullet through his own head with fatal result at South Quincy. Jealousy between the couple is said to have caused the shooting.

DUNGEON HORRORS.

New York Man Cast in Guatemalan Prison for Six Weeks

Describes Terrible Experiences of Prisoners. Some Were Flogged to Death by His Side.

The following strange story was told to an American and Journal reporter by Harry Coleman, a locomotive engineer, of No. 3062 Park avenue, of his experience in a Guatemalan prison, where Joseph Darling, an attorney, is now being held for contempt.

Coleman told how he was arrested at the point of the bayonet for no other reason than that he had broken a contract; how for forty-five days he lay in a dungeon, where he was the daily witness of prisoners being flogged to death; and of how in the end he and a comrade escaped from the country after terrible hardship by cutting the telegraph wires to prevent their recapture by the native constabulary.

The story told by him is as follows:

"My only reason for telling this story is in the hope that something may be done for two fellow Americans. One is Darling, the other a man named Hamilton, who has already been eighteen months in the Guatemala prison without trial and is dying of consumption.

"I can prove what I say through at least six United States Ministers who aided me and my friend to come back to this country after our escape.

"I went to Guatemala October 3, 1902, under a two-year contract with the Guatemala Central Railroad Company. I was engaged to 'run' between Guatemala, Mazzatanago and Esculuntla.

"As near as I can remember it I was arrested February 25, 1904. I had become dissatisfied with the manner in which the railroad company was carrying out its part of the agreement, and decided to leave the country. I was met at the San Jose shipping station, 75 miles from Guatemala, and marched back to the train I had left a few moments before at the point of the bayonet.

When I arrived in Guatemala I was marched to prison and thrown into a filthy cell. I was not given a trial, nor informed of the charge against me, and every effort on my part to communicate with Godfrey Hunter, the American Consul, met with derision. For forty-five days I remained there.

"The Guatemala prison is a huge affair, and when I was there about 1,200 prisoners were in the place. I and a man man named Hamilton were the only white men; the rest were natives. Our food consisted of raw corn mashed into a pulp and beans.

"I repeatedly saw men flogged to death. There are two reservoirs at each end of the prison courtyard and the prisoners were forced to run from one tank to the other, carrying a bucket of water in each hand. A picked number of strong men stood at short intervals along the line of gantlet and they flogged the prisoners with whips as they ran by. Sometimes they were given as much as 200 lashes. At one time I saw six men dead in the hospital.

"I finally obtained my freedom by smuggling a letter to the president of the railroad company, telling him I would finish out my contract.

"As soon as I got out, in company with a friend, who was also in the employ of the railroad, I hired pack mules and secretly left the city at 3 o'clock the next morning. I had taken the engine out on one run just as a blind.

"For eleven days we walked through the mountainous country, cutting the telegraph wires as we went. After untold hardship we reached the border of San Salvadore, where, after swimming the river we knew we were safe. The next day we reached Acajutla In each large city we came to we obtained aid from the American consul and letters of introduction to the next one. From San Salvadore we went to Port Limon, from there to Kingston, Jamaica, in the West Indies, and finally to Santiago, Cuba and Havana, in which last place Consul George Springer gave us clothes and food and sent us to New York.

"I hope something may be done for poor Hamilton, who was only guilty of running over a woman accidently."

Dies on Duty.

In a fire alarm on the East Side New York City, Wednesday night acting Battalion Chief Wieland was killed, and one end of the block on Grand Orchard and Allen streets was gutted, causing a loss estimated at about $200,000. The fire was under control and Wieland was ascending a ladder on the Grand street side when it slipped and he was plunged through a plate glass window. He was removed to a hospital, where he died.

Where Black Came In.

George Black's fine team of sorrels ran away Wednesday morning, says an exchange. One of the horses, worth $250, was badly injured, we are sorry to state; the new buggy, valued at $150, was smashed to pieces; the harness was broken in several places, and it is to be regretted that a fine dog belonging to Mart Simpson was run over and hurt by the team. Black was killed in the runaway.

Arrested for Mobb Violence.

P. H. Baldwin, a white man of Laurens county, has been arrested on the charge of being in the party that mobbed and killed Abe McDaniel, colored, in his house on Saturday night. McDaniel's two daughters swear that they recognized him as one of the party. The negro was a quiet and thrifty man and lived on his own property.

Robbers Arrested.

A gang of five white men were arrested in a car of lumber in Greenville on Monday, charged with having robbed the residence of Mr. Touchstone at Westminster the night before. They gave their names and places of residence—which was probably fictitious. They were well dressed and intelligent, but had the looks of northern toughs.

FOUR KILLED

And Many Injured in a Railroad Wreck at Greenville.

THE OGDEN SPECIAL

Train Wrecked by Running Into a Freight Train in the City Limits of the City of Greenville. Luckily None of the Ogden Party Were Killed in the Wreck.

While rounding a curve inside the yard limits of the Southern railroad, at Greenville, and running at the estimated speed of 50 miles an hour, the special Pullman train, bearing Robert C. Ogden and one hundred members of the Southern Conference for Education, crashed into the rear end of a freight train at 7.55 Saturday morning, killing four persons and injuring a score of others. None of Mr. Ogden's guests were killed.

THE DEAD.

John McL. Cope of Orangeburg, baggage master.

J. S. Haynes, colored, Pullman employe.

John Little, colored, Pullman employe.

W. W. Cummings, colored, Pullman employe.

THE INJURED.

Dr. H. W. Farnam of Yale university, left arm broken, leg injured, serious shock.

Mrs. Farnam, painful cut over left eye and nervous shock.

Mrs. J. G. Thorpe of Boston, face cut on right side, severe bruises.

Dr. Julius D. Dreher of Selwood, former president of Roanoke college, facial wounds and legs bruised.

Mr. Robert M. Ogden, secretary to Mr. Ogden, fingers on right hand broken; ugly wound over right eye.

W. C. Kershaw, chief electrician, badly injured, internal.

James Hunter, engineer on special, leg and arm broken.

Baggagemaster J. S. Downes, New York, facial abrasions.

William Maxwell, Columbia, right hand painfully gashed.

Conductor Edward Acker, Columbia, facial abrasions and cuts.

J. W. McCoy, tourist agent of Pennsylvania railway, bruises on top and side of head.

Conductor of St. James dining car, contusions on head.

And the following colored employes of the Pullman Car company: S. T. Hill, Henry Wiley, J. E. Hargroves, W. W. Walker, W. Mickens and Abbot McIntyre.

The combination, baggage and club car and two diners, together with the locomotive and a freight car, were piled into a heap and in an instant fire broke out in the cooking end of the diners. Dr. McKelway, Prof. Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, Mrs. Thorpe, Dr. Dreher and Robert M. Ogden were eating breakfast in the second diner, which was torn to pieces. The floor collapsed and the passengers were picked up from the track

The seven sleeping cars behind the diners were left intact, but the shock prurg many locks, imprisoning the occupants. Seth Low and Mrs. Low, Bishop McVickar and others were rescued when the doors were smashed open with axes. The passengers in the St. James were quickly removed, but the three colored men could not be saved. They breathed the flames and died.

When he saw that the crash could not be averted, Engineer Hunter, of the Ogden train, applied the emergency brakes and jumped. Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at $12,000, was destroyed. It is claimed that a misunderstanding of orders to the accident. The northbound passenger train to New York had orders to take the siding at Paris, a way station, four miles north of Greenville. The freight, which was being made up here, was on the main line.

As a result of the wreck President Ogden abandoned his trip to other points and the special left Saturday night for the East, Prof Farnam and wife remaining at Greenville in a hospital. At the coroner's inquest Saturday afternoon the train dispatcher testified that orders to the effect that the Ogden special would arrive at 7:15 were filed in the yard master's office and later that another order was filed that the special would arrive at 7:55.

Yardmaster Riser testified that he received no orders whatever to that effect. The matter is being investigated and an effort will be made to fix the blame for the wreck.

The scene in the morgue at the undertaking establishment of Mr. J. F. Mackey was one which horrified newspaper men who are accustomed to see tragedy in many sickening forms. There lay poor Cope, who, in turning to give warning to the engineer, tarried one moment too late and was caught under the engine. There lay Haynes, who died smoking a cigarette; there lay Cummings and Little, grewsome, fearsome sight, with their arms upraised as if trying to grasp something with which to raise themselves from the horrid death which slowly, relentlessly blotted out their lives.

Engine No. 110 was one of the best in the Florida service, a magnificent piece of machinery. After the wreck it was a mass of ruins. The people of Greenville opened their homes to the passengers of the wrecked train, and entertained them with a generous hospitality.

Bees in His Bedroom.

A large swarm of bees belonging to R. L. Kline of Bloomsburg, Pa., has remained in his bedroom all winter and not until spring is well advanced will their quarters be removed to the garden. Kline is an expert bee culturist, and last fall conceived the idea of having the swarm under his eyes all winter. Inside his bedroom he built a hive, three sides of which are of glass.